

ARMY



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The London Times of January 20th, 1880, says: "The rifles carried by the Turkish Infantry were the best in existence." Also, "The Infantry rifles of the Turks were the best known."

On page 329 of the published report of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance for 1879, Captain E. M. WRIGHT, of the Frankford Arsenal says: "We all know that the Turkish army was supplied with excellent arms and ammunition." General WHISTLER, of the U. S. Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range."

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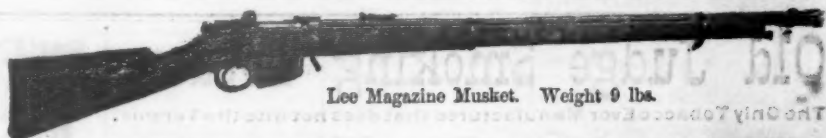
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THE ARMY.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., May 27, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders are published for the information of all concerned:

I. Relative to making up the clothing account of soldiers, the attention of all concerned is invited to the fact that G. O. 50, series of 1871, from this office, was superseded by the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 15, 1872, and the regulations thereunder, announced on pages 8 and 10 of G. O. 51, series of 1872, from this office, which is the only authority on the subject now in force.

Officers charged with the settlement of clothing accounts of enlisted men will, upon the semi-annual settlements made June 30th and Dec. 31st of each year, see that the entire amount found due the United States is charged against the soldier on the muster-rolls of those dates; this without any reference to the amount of pay due soldier at same date. If the clothing and other charges upon the rolls exceed the pay due the soldier thereon, no settlement of his pay account will be attempted. This entire account, as stated on the roll (including date of last payment, all charges and remarks affecting pay), will be carried forward to the next muster-roll, and to subsequent rolls, if necessary, until sufficient pay shall have accrued to enable the Paymaster to collect the clothing dues, in question (together with all other sums due the United States at date of last muster) and pay a balance to the soldier.

No muster-roll should bear an entry in the column of "last paid" which does not represent an actual settlement of the soldier's pay account by a Paymaster to the date stated.

II. The balance, if any, found due the soldier upon any settlement, should be carried on the company clothing book to the credit of his clothing account for the next six months, and so on to the date of his discharge, when any balance remaining due him should be credited on his final statements.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., June 8, 1880.

The following order is, by direction of the Secretary of War, published to the Army:

At his own request, after a service of forty-seven years, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General U. S. Army, is, by direction of the President, placed on the retired list, under section 1243, Revised Statutes.

In the course of this long period, Gen. Alvord has filled nearly every grade in the Army from Brevet 2d Lieutenant to Brigadier-General with honor to himself and credit to the Service. In the field against hostile Indians, in the war with Mexico, in command on the North Pacific Coast during the last war, and as a subordinate and then Chief of the Pay Department, he has always been found a true, reliable, and upright soldier and gentleman.

In his retirement, Gen. Alvord will find leisure to enjoy the cultivated tastes which even in the press of public business have proved to him a recreation and resource.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., June 10, 1880.

Company, post, and regimental commanders will make a report annually, on the 1st day of July, through the usual military channel, of any officers under their command who, by special aptitude or study, are notably well fitted for any branch of service, science, or art, either civil or military. Such reports will give full particulars of qualifications and preparation. This information will be useful to the General of the Army in making details and selections for duty.

G. O. 6, M. D. ATLANTIC, June 3, 1880.

Publishes an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 7, 1880, "relinquishing title and jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands covered with water in the harbor of New York at Governor's Bedloe's, Ellis's, and David's Islands, and Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Schuyler." A patent—dated May 26, 1880—conveying, in the manner required by section 2, of the act, all the title and jurisdiction of the State to the lands therein described, has been received at Division Headquarters.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, May 21, 1880.

Publishes an order collated from the reports of target practice for January, February, and March, 1880.

CIRCULAR 10, DEPT. SOUTH, June 8, 1880.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in the Dept. of the South for April, 1880.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The General of the Army, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp, Col. A. McD. McCook, Col. O. M. Poe, and Col. John M. Bacon will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to attend the funeral of Col. J. O. Audonier, after which they will return to Washington, D. C. (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G., hence to Portland, Ore., and return, on May 12—on public business—are confirmed (S. O. 84, May 17, D. C.).

Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G., member G. C.-M. at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 26 (S. O. 85, May 20, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Keiton, A. A.-G., will inspect Boise Bks, I. T., and Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 78, June 1, M. D. P.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., hence to San Francisco, Cal., and return, between the 7th and 19th May, for the purpose of consultation with the Division Chief Q. M. on public business connected with the Q. M. Dept., are confirmed (S. O. 85, May 20, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chandler, D. Q. M. G., member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., June 8 (S. O. 67, June 7, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, A. O. M., St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 67, June 7, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Captain William H. Nash, Depot Commissary, Cheyenne, W. T., will proceed to Denver,

Colo., on business connected with the Sub. Dept. (S. O. 50, June 3, D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burns, Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Com. Gen. of Subsistence, on public business (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

Major J. W. Barriger, member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., June 8 (S. O. June 7, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington will proceed to join his station, Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 65, May 26, D. A.).

Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., June 11 (S. O. 90, June 8, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Paul R. Brown, member G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 7 (S. O. 87, June 4, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell was ordered June 2 to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M., as witness in the case of Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Infantry (S. O. 108, June 3, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. William W. Gray will be relieved from duty at Fort Point, Cal., and return to his proper station, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 75, May 26, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Asst. Surg. Walter Reed (S. O. June 5, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. John H. Bartholf, now on leave of absence, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty (S. O. June 4, W. D.).

Leave of absence for ten days, commencing the 31st May, is granted Asst. Surg. William W. Gray, Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 76, May 28, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surg. George M. Kober, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Ore., by the C. O. Dept. of the Columbia, will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., relieving Asst. Surg. Washington Matthews, who will comply with S. O. 107, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 78, June 1, M. D. P.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards U. S. Army are made: Hosp. Steward Charles H. Dodge is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty. Hosp. Steward H. H. von Falkenstein is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. June 8, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Patrick Coyne will proceed to Frankfort, Ky., under special instructions from the Hdqrs Dept. Dakota. On the completion of this duty Hosp. Steward Coyne is authorized to avail himself of the furlough granted him for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 66, June 4, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward John Knaus will report to the C. O. Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. Hosp. Steward William H. Mead is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Neb., and will report to the C. O. Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. A. A. Surg. C. V. Petteys will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 50, June 3, D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Paymaster William F. Gould (Pueblo, Colo.) on Surgeon's cert. (S. O. 117, June 1, M. D.).

The verbal order of May 6, 1880, directing Paymaster G. F. Robinson to proceed, via Galveston, Texas, to pay the troops in the District of the Rio Grande, is confirmed (S. O. 105, May 31, D. T.).

Major A. E. Bates is relieved from temporary duty in St. Paul, Minn., and is charged with the payment of troops in the District of the Yellowstone and at Fort Buford, during the absence of Major H. G. Thomas, on leave. Major Bates will repair to Fort Buford and there take post. Upon the return of Major Thomas from leave, Major Bates will then repair to St. Paul, Minn., and report at the Hdqrs Dept. Dakota (S. O. 65, June 4, D. D.).

Paymasters W. B. Rochester and G. E. Glenn, members G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., June 8 (S. O. 67, June 7, D. S.).

The journeys performed by Paymaster Rodney Smith from San Francisco to Benicia Bks, Cal., and return, May 10 and 27, are approved (S. O. 76, May 28, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Woods, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., will proceed to San Diego Bks and Fort Yuma, Cal., to pay the troops stationed at these posts to April 30, 1880 (S. O. 75, May 26, M. D. P.).

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General, having served faithfully over forty-six consecutive years as a commissioned officer, he is, at his own request, and direction of the President, retired from active service (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

The telegram from the W. D. of May 12, 1880, to the Commanding Gen. Dept. of the Missouri, directing that Paymaster T. C. H. Smith be ordered to report to the Secretary of War, is confirmed (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. William A. Jones, in accordance with orders from the War Dept., will proceed at once to Washington City, D. C., for the purpose of settling his accounts with the Lighthouse Board (S. O. 78, June 1, M. D. P.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. James McMahon, on duty at the Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., will take post at the Citadel in that city and assume charge of the public property at that place (S. O. 66, June 3, D. S.).

The journeys performed by Capt. John A. Kress, Chief Ord. Officer, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on the 23d April, and the 11th and 18th May—on public business connected with the telephone line—are confirmed (S. O. 85, May 20, D. C.).

Capt. Chas. Shaler, member G. C.-M. Newport Bks, Ky., June 8 (S. O. 67, June 7, D. S.).

Par. 1, S. O. 191, Aug. 19, 1879, from the W. D., is amended to direct Major (then Captain) Clifton Comly to return to his station (San Antonio, Tex.) upon the completion of his examination for promotion (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

CHAPLAIN.—The extension of leave of absence granted Post Chaplain David White is further extended two months (S. O., June 5, W. D.).

So much of S. O. 123, June 4, 1880, from the W. D., as relates Post Chaplain William Vaux, to take effect June 15, 1880, is amended to take effect June 8, 1880 (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 7, 1880:

Co. A, 7th Inf., to Fort Buford, D. T.

Co. D, 7th Inf., to Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T.

Co. G, 7th Inf., to Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Send all mail for 6th Infantry care of Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

1st CAVALRY. Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of May 25, directing Capt. Camille C. O. Carr and 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tuthery, when on route from Colton, Cal., to Fort Halleck, Nev., to come to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—the former to look after the public property of Co. I, recently stationed at that post, the latter to attend to Quartermaster's duties connected with the recent expedition of the company to Southern California—are confirmed. These duties performed, the officers will join their proper station, Fort Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 76, May 28, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Col. C. Grover, twenty days, to take place during July, 1880 (S. O., June 10, W. D.).

2nd CAVALRY. Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. I. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Arctic Expedition.—At his own request, 1st Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, 3d Cav., is assigned to duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., together with such other duties as may be assigned him, in connection with the expedition to the Arctic Seas now organizing. He will report to 1st Lieut. A. W. Gravel, 5th Cav., Acting Signal Officer, commanding the expeditionary force, under whose orders he is, with his own consent, assigned to duty (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

3rd CAVALRY. Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. P. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinley, W. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

Change of Station.—Major J. W. Mason, now at Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Washakie, W. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 49, May 31, D. P.).

Detached Service.—Capt. D. Monahan will report by letter to Col. C. H. Smith, 18th Inf., President of Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. 23, Jan. 29, W. D., and will appear before the Board of Examination when summoned (S. O., June 5, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—One month, Lieut. James N. Allison (S. O., June 10, W. D.).

Ordered to the Field.—The Cheyenne Sun, of June 1, says: Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., has been ordered to hold his command now at Fort Russell in readiness for the field at a moment's warning. There are three companies now at the fort. Another company of the 3d Cav., under command of Capt. Crawford, now in the Bad Lands of Dakota, is daily expected to arrive here. Twenty-three men of Capt. Lawson's company, 3d Cav., have been recommended to the Secretary of War as worthy of certificates of merit for their conduct in the Milk River fight last fall.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Sanders, W. T., will order Private Samuel Macdonald, Co. F, to report to the C. O. 3d Cav., at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty. The C. O. Fort Sanders, W. T., will order Private Clayton L. Hingston, Co. D, to report to the C. O. 3d Cav., at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for examination with a view to his being appointed Veterinary Surgeon of that regiment (S. O. 49, May 31, D. P.).

4th CAVALRY. Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Ute Expedition.
G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. T. J. Wint, member, G. C.-M. ordered to assemble at the Hdqrs of the Ute Column in the Field in Colorado, June 16 (S. O. 118, June 2, D. M.).

5th CAVALRY. Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. D. P. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 3, S. O. 106, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 120, June 4, D. M.).

Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, Augustus C. Macomb, members, and Capt. J. Scott Payne, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 16 (S. O. 61, June 5, D. P.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. U. S. Troops near Baxter Springs, Kas., will send, under guard, Private Harry Horton, Co. G, now in confinement at his post, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for safe keeping (S. O. 120, June 4, D. M.).

6th CAVALRY. Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.; K. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Change of Station.—Co. K is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., and take station thereat (S. O. 64, May 25, D. A.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. C. B. Gatewood is, at his own request, relieved from the command of Co. A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 65, May 26, D. A.).

Assigned.—2d Lieut. Thomas Cruise is assigned to the command of Co. A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 65, May 26, D. A.).

7th CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. E. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott and G. D. Wallace, members, and 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 61, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 65, June 1, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 65, June 1, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, five months (S. O., June 5, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—The following named enlisted men of the 7th Cav. have permission to delay fifteen days in joining their station under S. O. 100, May 31, 1880, from Hdqrs Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.: Private Henry Mound, Co. I, and Private Charles Gunther, Co. L (S. O., June 5, W. D.).

8th CAVALRY. Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Hinggold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. C. D. H. L. E. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Tex.; J. Fort McIntosh, M. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 5, S. O. 6, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, to act during the temporary absence of Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. O. (S. O. 106, June 1, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. W. Fullman is detailed as

J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 82, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 103, May 28, D. T.).
Relieved.—2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis is relieved as G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 82, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 103, May 28, D. T.).
Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 107, June 2, D. T.).
Commutation of Quarters.—Capt. S. B. M. Young will be allowed commutation of quarters in San Antonio, Tex., from May 20 (S. O. 103, May 28, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. J. G. Wolf, Co. C, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 106, June 1, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. Fort Huachuca, N. M.; E. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—The verbal orders of the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico, directing Lieut. Valois, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. in the field, to proceed from Fort Craig to Albuquerque, N. M., and return, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 60, May 27, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Dept. of Texas; C. E. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.
* In the field.

Transfers.—Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 10th Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. C. L. Cooper from Co. A to M; 1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom from Co. M to A (S. O. June 5, W. D.).

Captain Armes.—Before G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Stockton, Tex., Oct. 31, 1879, and of which Col. D. S. Stanley, 2d Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav. Charge I.—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.” Charge II.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.” Finding.—“Guilty,” on all the charges. Sentence.—“To be dismissed from the service of the United States.” The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the G. C.-M. in the foregoing case of Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav., having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders endorsed thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 23, 1880.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain George A. Armes, 10th Cavalry, is confirmed, but in view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding some features of the case, is mitigated to suspension of accused from rank for one year, with forfeiture of one-half pay and confinement to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed during the same period. R. B. HAYES.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the case of Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav., will take effect June 15, 1880 (G. C.-M. O. 96, H. Q. A., May 27).

The Court found the accused guilty upon all the charges and specifications, except one specification, to which the plea in bar of trial was allowed. The specifications alleged that Capt. Armes unnecessarily deprived his men of one-half of their meat ration, thereby creating hunger and discontent; that he did “without just cause or provocation, accusations, charges, and without trial, publicly degrade and arbitrarily punish Sergeant Benedict Thomas, Corporal James Cox, and Corporal Albert Ridley, of Co. L, 10th Cavalry, by causing their chevrons to be cut off or removed;” that disregarding the medical officer’s report, he forced Trumpeter Wm. Simmons to do duty, thereby causing the said Simmons “much suffering and aggravating his disease, from which, and from dysentery which he suffered until the day of his death;” that he retarded the recovery of other enlisted men suffering from disease by treating them in the same way and refusing to allow the doctor to send them to the hospital in the ambulance procured for that purpose; that he cruelly attempted to prevent “Trumpeter Simmons from obtaining the medical treatment and care which he so much needed in his diseased condition, and from which he never recovered to the day of his death;” that he ordered that no attention be paid to Act. Asst. Surg. M. P. Price, U. S. A., saying “that he was only a ‘damned citizen,’ or words to that effect;” that he did urge, and by threats attempt to coerce two enlisted men to make oath to a statement which they had previously declared was untrue. The specification concerning the ambulance was the one in regard to which a plea in bar was interposed.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Newport tidings show that the 1st Artillery band, at Fort Adams, has begun its concerts for the season, on the parade ground, to the delight of the cottagers.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Richard H. Jackson, Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. Richard G. Shaw, William P. Van Ness, Robert H. Patterson, 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, Frederick Marsh, members, and 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., June 8 (S. O. 88, June 5, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Corps Christi, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, A. A. Q. M., Fort Johnston, N. C., will visit the following named National Cemeteries to verify invoices of property for which he is to receipt, viz.: Wilmington, Salisbury, Raleigh, and Newberne, N. C.; Florence and Beaufort, S. C. (S. O. 68, June 8, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 23, June 8, M. D. A.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., is directed to grant Private George E. Hoffman, Light Bat. A, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 88, June 5, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattburgh Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William Sinclair, Erskine Gittings, 1st Lieut. James O’Hara, Clarence A. Postley, 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, D. A. Howard, members, and 1st Lieut. William A. Kobbe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 7 (S. O. 87, June 4, D. E.).

Capt. John L. Tiernon, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., June 10 (S. O. 89, June 7, D. E.).

Major Horatio G. Gibson, Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, John G. Turnbull, John R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, Joseph M. Callif, members, and 2d Lieut. J. P. Scriven, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., June 11 (S. O. 90, June 8, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, seven days (S. O. 87, June 4, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; G. Fort Casby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major William M. Graham, Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, Arthur Morris, and 1st Lieut. William Everett, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 26 (S. O. 85, May 20, D. C.).

Revoked.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 99, May 5, 1880, from the War Dept., as directs 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb to report to the Comdr. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, 1880, for duty at the Military Academy, is revoked (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

Assigned to Station.—2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalf will report to the Comdr. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, 1880, for duty at the Military Academy (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Andrew Carter, General Service, is assigned to Co. D, and Private John H. Fisher to Co. O (S. O. 75, May 26, M. D. P.).

Sergt. Salome Rawson, Co. E, is relieved from extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. He will report to the C. O. Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 77, May 31, M. D. P.).

Private Christopher Galvin, Co. C, will report to the C. O. Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 78, June 1, M. D. P.).

Decorations.—A detachment of Captain Hasbrouck’s battery, from the Presidio, fired minute guns during the exercises of Decoration Day at San Francisco.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. P. Roemer, member, G. C.-M. constituted at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., by par. 1, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs Dept. of South (S. O. 66, June 3, D. S.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., by par. 1, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs Dept. of South (S. O. 66, June 3, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 22, June 3, M. D. A.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. Selden A. Day is relieved from duty at Charleston, S. C., and will proceed to join his battery at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 66, June 3, D. S.).

Assigned to Duty.—Lieut. E. L. Zalinski is assigned to duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., from July 1, 1880 (S. O., June 10, W. D.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Changing station to Department of Texas. (Send all mail through Hdqrs Dept. of Texas.)

The companies of the 1st Infantry, excepting G and E, reached Yankton by boat June 1st, and were transferred to the cars en route to Texas.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. L. P. Brant will proceed to Galveston, Tex., under instructions from the Chief Q. M., returning to San Antonio, Tex., on the completion of duty (S. O. 108, June 3, D. T.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant will await, at San Antonio, Tex., the arrival of his company (S. O. 107, June 2, D. T.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Cour d’Alene, Idaho; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. I. Camp Obelan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

Detached Service.—The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was ordered, May 28, to send to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on May 31, in charge of 2d Lieut. W. J. Turner, all the recruits at his post for companies stationed in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 76, May 28, M. D. P.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Philip Reade, Acting Signal Officer, is detailed as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 3, S. O. 106, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 120, June 4, D. M.).

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling will cause the recruits of the 3d Inf., now at that post, to be turned over to 2d Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., 18th Inf. (S. O. 64, May 29, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Obituary.—At a meeting of Co. G, 5th Inf., at Fort Keogh, M. T., May 28, 1880, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from amongst us, by a grievous accident, our comrade, Sergeant Frank Allen, Company G, 5th Infantry, and

Whereas, His sudden death by drowning in the Yellowstone River, while in the execution of his duty, has caused his brother soldiers deep sorrow and regret; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the sudden death of Sergeant Allen the service has lost a good and brave soldier, and the company a genial comrade.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and published in the Yellowstone Journal, Bozeman Courier, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JAMES O’NEIL, 1st Sergeant Co. C, 5th Inf., President.
THOMAS LOWRY, Private Co. C, 5th Inf., Secretary.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T.; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Assigned to Station.—Upon their return to the Dept. of Dakota from detached service in the Dept. of Missouri, Cos. B and E (Kirtland and Clifford’s) will take station at Fort Buford, and Cos. F (Williams’) will take post at Fort A. Lincoln.

Upon the return of the Lieut.-Colonel and Cos. C, H, and K to Fort Snelling, from detached service in the Dept. of Missouri, the Major and Co. I will proceed to Fort Stevenson and there take post (S. O. 64, May 29, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks, Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Enlisted Men.—Private George K. Allen, Co. F, is relieved from duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, to date from May 31, and will report to his company Commander for duty with his company (S. O. 76, May 28, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Harten, Neb.; F. K. Camp on Snake River, Colo.

* At Camp near Fort Lewis, Colo.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., June 8 (S. O. 67, June 7, D. S.).

Capt. Wm. W. Rogers, 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Carpenter, and 2d Lieut. Guy R. Beardslee, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 16 (S. O. 51, June 5, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William L. Kellogg, Francis E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. Joel T. Kirkman, Gregory Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M., Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieut. Donald Winston, members, and 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., June 10 (S. O. 89, June 7, D. E.).

Lieut. Clark.—Before a G. C.-M., which convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 28, 1880, and of which Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 2d Art., is president, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, 10th Inf. Charge I.—“Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War.” Charge II.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.” Additional Charge.—“Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War.” Finding.—“Guilty.” Sentence.—“To be dismissed from the service.” The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, 10th Inf., having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders endorsed thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 28, 1880.

The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant Edwin R. Clark, 10th Infantry, is confirmed. In view, however, of a doubt entertained as to the absolute correctness of the conviction of the accused under the second charge, which necessitated the adjournment of so extreme a penalty, the sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank for one year, with forfeiture of one-half pay and confinement to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed during the same period. R. B. HAYES.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, 10th Inf., will take effect June 12, 1880 (G. C.-M. O. 98, H. Q. A., June 2).

The specifications allege that the accused, when officer of the day, failed to visit the guard, or to attend retreat and reveille roll call, while he directed the sergeant of the guard to report that he had done so, and signed the false statement; that he was half an hour late in obeying an order to superintend the drilling of recruits on one occasion, and neglected it altogether on other occasions. Lieut. Clark was dismissed the service in 1876, and restored by act of Congress last year.

Enlisted Men.—The following named enlisted men of Co. I will return to their station at Fort Brady, with permission to delay en route as indicated in their respective cases: 1st Sergt. Patrick Kelly, twenty days, and Private John Mattarn, ten days (S. O., June 5, W. D.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Fort Custer, M. T., one month (S. O. 51, June 2, M. D. M.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Harker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; E. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.
* In the field.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Guy Howard, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 26 (S. O. 85, May 20, D. C.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. M. H. Stacey, five months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Enlisted Men.—On recommendation of his post and company commander, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Frank Davis, Co. C, Little Rock Bks, Ark., sentence promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 6, Hdqrs Dept. of South, is remitted (S. O. 66, June 3, D. S.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.
* Ute Expedition

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.
* At Camp near Fort Lewis, Colo.
* In the field.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany, Fort Lewis, Colo., will proceed to Fort Marcy, N. M., for duty with his company, H (S. O. 61, May 31, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; K. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; G. Fort Wallace, Kas.; D. Fort Gibson, I. T.; H. Ordered to New Mexico.
* Ute Expedition.
* At Coffeyville, Kas.
* In Camp near Sulphur Springs, Colo.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Charles A. Webb and 2d Lieut. L. C. Allen, members, G. C.-M. ordered to assemble at the Hdqrs of the Ute Column in the field in Colorado, June 16 (S. O. 113, June 2, D. M.).

Members of Rifle Team.—Privates W. H. Wilkes, Co. B, and Charles S. Durbin, Co. H, having been designated by their regimental commander as proper persons to be detailed as members of the Department Team to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmore, Long Island, in the fall of this year, they will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 118, June 2, D. M.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. James Brennan is relieved as member, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Mann as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 61, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 65, June 1, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, six days (S. O. 64, May 29, D. D.).

Transferred.—Lieut. W. R. Dowdy from Co. F to D (S. O., June 10, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D. Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. L. Morris, Jr., with the detachments of recruits, now at Fort Snelling, for the 3d and 18th Infantry, and the officers on duty with them, will proceed on the 1st proximo to Bismarck, and thence to Coal Banks. On arrival at Coal Banks, Capt. Morris will send Lieut. C. H. Cabanis to Fort Shaw with the recruits for the 3d Inf., and will then repair to Fort Assiniboine with 2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., and recruits for that regiment. Upon arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Capt. Morris will turn over the enlisted men under his charge to the C. O. 18th Inf. When

this shall have been done, Capt. Morris and Lieut. Steele will proceed to join their respective stations at Fort Ellis and Fort Shaw. Upon arrival at Fort Shaw, Lieut. Cabanis will turn over the detachment of recruits for the 3d Inf., and will then join his station at Fort Ellis (S. O. 64, May 29, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.
* Ute Expedition.
† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. H. Smith and 1st Lieut. C. A. Vernon, members, G. C.-M. ordered to assemble at the Hdqrs of the Ute Column in the Field in Colorado, June 16 (S. O. 118, June 2, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.
* In the field.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 20TH INF. FOR MAY, 1880.—Headquarters, Fort Brown, Tex.: Col. E. S. Otis, comd'g, regt. and post; Major C. R. Layton; Adj. J. B. Rodman, Post Adj.; Q. M. T. W. Lord, A. A. Q. M.; Capt. J. C. Bates, B.; Capt. L. Wheaton, I.; Capt. W. S. McCaskey, G.; Capt. C. O. Bradley, D.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize, I.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, G. S. D. Supt. of Schools; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner, B.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., K.; 2d Lieut. A. Reynolds, E.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, G.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Huston, D. S. D. as A. C. S. and A. O. O. Fort Duncan, Tex.; Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt, comd'g, post; Capt. J. S. McCaskey, F.; 1st Lieut. P. Harwood, F. S. D. as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, F. Fort Clark, Tex.; Capt. Wm. Fletcher, E.; Capt. J. N. Coe, H.; Capt. R. M. Taylor, C.; 1st Lieut. A. Wishart, C, in arrest; 1st Lieut. J. G. Gates, H, in arrest; 2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp, E. San Antonio, Tex.; Capt. J. H. Patterson, A.; 1st Lieut. H. Cushman, A. On detached service: Capt. A. A. Harbach, E. G. R. S. Columbus Bks. O.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Howgate, E. Signal Bureau, Washington, D. C.; 2d Lieut. H. S. Foster, D, with Bat. F. 9d Art., Corps Christi, Tex.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Irons, B, Comdg. Sub. Post of Santa Maria, Tex. On Sick Leave: 2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, H, Louisville, Ky.; 2d Lieut. P. Tilton, A, beyond sea.

Change of Station.—Co. A is relieved from duty at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., and take station (S. O. 107, June 2, D. T.).

Arctic Expedition.—1st Lieut. William H. Low, Jr., is detailed for duty with the Arctic expedition, and will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; G. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by 1st Lieut. O. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., to Portland, Ore., and return, on May 15, on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 84, May 17, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. Henry A. Morrow, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 26 (S. O. 85, May 20, D. C.). To Join.—2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel is released from arrest, and will proceed to join his company, stationed at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 78, June 1, M. D. P.).

Recommended for Promotion.—The board for the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant has recommended the following, who passed a successful examination: 1st Sergt. E. I. Grumley, Co. G, 21st Infantry; Sergt. Thomas Connolly, General Service; Corp'l Wm. Moffatt, Gen. Service.—*Vancouver Independent.*

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. Post of San Antonio, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Irvine was ordered, June 2, to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., J.-A. of G. C.-M., as witness in the case of Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf. (S. O. 108, June 3, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—Private John Reynolds, General Service, U. S. Army, is transferred to Co. G, 22d Inf. (S. O. 107, June 2, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
† At Caldwell, Kas.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. K. Brady, 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, members, and 2d Lieut. J. B. Lookwood, J.-A. of G. C.-M. ordered to assemble at the Hdqrs of the Ute Column in the Field in Colorado, June 16 (S. O. 118, June 2, D. M.).

Member of Rifle Team.—1st Sergt. Thomas McCane, Co. H, having been designated by his regimental commander as a proper person to be detailed as a member of the Department Team to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, Long Island, in the fall of this year, he will proceed from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 119, June 3, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. H. Fort Davis, Tex.; D. E. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Concho, Tex.

Enlisted Men.—S. O. 92, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, transferring Private Silas Woodman, Co. E, to the regimental band 24th Inf., is revoked (S. O. 106, June 1, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Changing station to Department of Dakota. Send all mail to Yankton, D. T.

Army Confirmations and Nominations.—The Senate in executive session has confirmed the following nominations:

June 4.—Captain Leslie Smith, 1st Infantry, to be Major, 2d Infantry, vice Hancock, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Allen Smith, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, same regiment, vice Leslie Smith, promoted.

2d Lieutenant J. S. Oyster, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, same regiment, vice Sherman, deceased.

June 8.—2d Lieutenant Chas. L. Hodges, 25th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, same regiment.

2d Lieutenant Alfred Reynolds, 20th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, same regiment, vice Gates, dismissed.

June 9, Post Chaplains.—Rev. Wm. T. McAdoo, of Cherokee, Iowa; Rev. John H. Macomber, of Anoka, Minn.; Rev. Malnor C. Blaine, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. David Wilson, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. E. W. J. Lindersmith, of Colorado.

Rev. Francis Heyer Weaver, of Washington, D. C., to be Chaplain 10th United States Cavalry.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

1st Lieutenant Lemuel A. Abbott, 6th Cavalry, to be Captain, same regiment, vice Anderson, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Timothy A. Toney, 6th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, same regiment, vice Abbott, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Chas. H. Clark, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.

To be Assistant Surgeons.—Rudolph G. Ebert, of Oregon; Robert J. Gibson, of Connecticut; Robert B. Denham, of Pennsylvania; W. C. Gorgas, of Alabama; Norton Strong, of Michigan; Arthur W. Taylor, of New York.

The Government telegraph line between Rapid City and Fort Sully is reported as very nearly completed.

Indian Scouts.—The C. O. Co. B, Indian Scouts, will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and discharge, on the 12th proximo, his company, and immediately thereafter enlist a new company of twenty-five Indians (S. O. 84, May 25, D. A.).

On the recommendation of the C. O. Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts, at Fort Clark, Tex., the following promotions and appointments of non-commissioned officers are made: Corp'l Charles Daniels to be Sergeant, vice Ward, discharged—to date May 2, 1880; Corp'l Robert Kibbetts to be Sergeant, vice Daniels, discharged—to date May 2, 1880; Private Isaac Gordon to be Corporal, vice Daniels, promoted—to date May 2, 1880; Private Julian Longorio to be Corporal, vice Kibbetts, promoted—to date May 6, 1880 (S. O. 104, May 29, D. T.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., on nine cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. L, 8th Cav. (S. O. 104, May 29, D. T.).

Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d Inf., on one public mule, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 106, June 1, D. T.).

General Courts-Martial.—At the Hdqrs of the Ute Column in the Field in Colorado, June 16. Detail: Two officers of the 16th Inf.; three of the 23d Inf.; two of the 19th Inf., and one of the 4th Cav.

At Fort Stevens, Ore., May 26. Detail: One officer of the 21st Inf.; Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.; four officers of the 4th Art., and one of the 12th Inf.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 7. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Medical Dept.

At Fort Adams, R. I., June 8. Detail: Eight officers of the 1st Art.

At Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., June 10. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the 3d Art.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., June 11. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Newport Bks. Ky., June 8. Detail: One officer of the Q. M. Dept.; two of the Pay Dept.; one each of the Sub. and Ord. Dept., and one of the 9th Inf.

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 16. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Cav., and three of the 9th Inf.

CAMP ON SNAKE RIVER.—From this post a correspondent writes, May 26: High tide has not yet ebbed, but the threatened inundation has been effectually stayed by the throwing up of heavy embankments, strengthened with grain sacks, along the river front. The tents, which we had pitched with some small forethought upon the bench, farther inland toward the bluffs, and to which we intended to flee as to a position of reserve, when driven from our *jacals* by the stealthy foe, have been struck and stored away, and we now await with decent show of calmness the near approach of the "10th of June," fixed, by universal consent of the old residents hereabouts, as the turning point of the flood. Thereafter the Muddy shall have dropped at least one sailable of its euphonious designation, the Savory shall be putting forth nothing more harmful than vile odors, and Battle Creek and St. Vrain's Fork shall have dwindled to noisy rivulets, for the winter snows shall have forsaken the brown sides and bald pate of the grand encampment.

But let us not go too fast on the wings of delusive hope. For on yesterday—no longer ago than that—we were favored with a heavy snowfall which utterly changed the pale vividness of our landscape, and in brief well nigh appalled us with its ghastly apparel; and to-day, although the sun shines high and bright along the valley, the storm yet lingers about the hills which shut us in. *Per contra*, the cotton-wood buds have burst, the sage has donned a fresher green, the ranchman is busy with the round up, the ring-dove fills the air with melancholy music. Also, the notes of other birds herald the advance of spring. The meadow lark has come and gone, the blue bird has built her nest and seeks *perdue* the shady covert, the singing sparrow and the linnet charm the ear with their shrill melody, and even the lovely goldfinch is no stranger; while occasionally the twitter of the barn-swallow reminds us of "fantastic summer's heat"—just a faint, intangible memory in this high, thin atmosphere.

Abundance of trout may be found in the river. Time and again a string of the speckled beauties has graced our humble board, and made a delicate adjunct to the bacon, hard tack, and other "component parts" of the ordinary camp fare. Over the hills, within sight of the smoke of our cabins, the adventurous and lightfooted hunter, on any quiet Sunday, or other off-duty day, might (were the game laws not now in force), bring down a deer or antelope, fat and tender and juicy, from cropping the short, sweet grasses. In fine, this charming valley, though not exactly Paradise, for, it must be confessed, clothing is throughout the season indispensable to comfort, is not so very bad a place to live and die in as some of us are likely to prove—forgotten it may be, but not unloved, we feel assured, of our friends. To-day an incident occurred reminding us of the late Arctic season, now happily passed and well nigh forgotten in the vernal freshness of the opening spring. A long ox train, or the remnants of one, passed through the camp, returning to Rawlins, whence it set out last November, escorted by a detachment of men from Companies K and F, 9th Infantry, on route to White River, with supplies and tentage for the Ute expedition. After leaving Snake River, the train took the old road through the mountains and across the Yampah, where, before long, its further progress was checked by the heavy snows, which, in those high altitudes, fall throughout the year. The men and animals suffered untold hardships, the train making with their united efforts but from one to three miles a day, until the road was blocked altogether. A pack train then came out and relieved the overloaded wagons, and, making a second trip, removed the whole of the freight. The escort then rejoined its station, arriving about the middle of December, almost exhausted by hard labor and exposure, and the empty train slowly and painfully, through the intervals of the storms, made its way to White River, for, to remain snow bound in the mountains would have been certain destruction. During the terrible winter which followed, the poor freighters had a hard time. Some of their wagons were burned as fuel, and others were abandoned in the snow as their herd became thinned by death, and the survivors weakened by starvation. Out of 60 yoke of oxen, with which it started almost seven months ago, but four creatures remain alive. And this brief mention will show that, to the perils which await the sailor on stormy seas, the Army freighter is no stranger as he plods his way through the "ioneome stretches" of the frontier.

Another correspondent writes as follows, May 24: The last of the cavalry showed their horses' tails northward bound some two months ago; orders for the companies of the 14th Infantry to return to their posts were received and carried out, and soon the 7th and ours are to be relieved by the incoming 6th from the Dept. of the Dakota.

The garrison here is two companies of the 9th Infantry, commanded by Major Leonard Hay (brother of the Assistant Secretary of State), and Capt. Count Bowman, both of the 9th Infantry, while the 7th Infantry, under General Gilbert, is in camp on White River. The companies of the 4th Infantry are on Bear River, and on the arrival of the 6th from the Dept. of Dakota, all of these camps are to be relieved and reorganized by the latter.

Gen. Mackenzie will operate from the South, and is now on

the march from Fort Garland towards the Gunnison—Grand Country. His officers write us that his transportation is in first class order, both pack and wagon trains, and now that he has started he doesn't intend to wait for howitzers. He has orders to select a site for the new post, and in the event of the appropriation asked for not being obtained by Congress, there will still be a cantonment in that vicinity. In order to connect that location with the White River Cantonment, soon to be built, General Pope has asked for an appropriation of \$50,000, for the construction of a wagon road, which in its extensions will also run to the South, connecting with the camp on the Animas in the lower part of Colorado. It is doubtful if so large a sum can be obtained on a specific appropriation, but if not some line of travel will doubtless be opened by the troops.

There is every indication of trouble this summer between the Utes and the prospectors. Our parties are too small to keep back the thousands of men who will swarm into Colorado from all directions in search of the precious metals. As there is little chance of the Ute bill passing, the country will be settled up and held, as was the Black Hills region. Gen. Hazen will have command of all these upper camps, and will co-operate with General Mackenzie in case of an outbreak.

A ranchman from the Upper Snake and one from Upper Bear River arrived here to-day and report that numerous signs of Indian camps have been observed by mail carriers, and it is thought that the Utes may be coming into the North Park, where our 600 miners are now supposed to be prospecting. From their camps on the Gunnison they could easily go into the North Park without coming near any of our camps on White River, Bear, or here. Should those rumors be well founded, we may expect some work soon.

The river here has been rising fast, and those of us who builded not in the sage brush have had to leave our comfortable cabins and squat upon loftier land, while around the bridge piers we have had more of the "boom" business every day than some of the Presidential aspirants in the East.

FORT HARRIS, FLA.—Decoration Day was celebrated here with all the pomp, ceremony, and solemnity befitting the occasion. The civic and military societies turned out en masse under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by Wier's cornet band from Pensacola. The procession formed into line at the Warrington House, and marched to the Cedar Grove, through the Naval Hospital grounds, from thence to the cemetery. The main entrance was arched with national colors beautifully ornamented with palms and evergreens, in the centre of which was the motto, "The Nation's dead not forgotten." A national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired by the garrison, from the light pieces in front of the Commissary. The ceremony of decoration being finished, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Navy-yard, delivered an able and argumentative discourse. The Rev. Mr. Burke was next introduced by Mr. Rowley, Department Commander of the G. A. R., Custom-house officer, and veteran of the Mexican War. Captain Belknap, U. S. Navy, commanding officer of the Navy-yard, delivered a beautiful address to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, replete with sentiments of patriotism and love of country. He hoped this organization would continue to flourish in undiminished vigor and spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. The ceremonies of the day having been brought to a close, the visitors, some fifteen hundred in number, returned on the harbor tug-boats to Pensacola, Milton, and other points. Mr. George Hess deserves credit for the interest he manifested on the occasion as superintendent of the cemetery.

J. B. McGLADAM.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

On Monday, June 7, the court reassembled. The first witness was Col. Joseph Mayo, of 3d Virginia Infantry, Terry's brigade, Pickett's division, who commanded the brigade, Terry having been wounded, at Five Forks.

The 1st, 3d, 7th, 11th, and 24th Virginia regiments were in his brigade. On the previous day he had accompanied Pickett's division on the march to Dinwiddie Court House. They crossed Chamberlain's Creek on the 31st and had some lively fighting, but they finally drove the Federal cavalry back, and the witness supposed that they (Sheridan's cavalry) would all be captured, when to his great surprise an order came to halt. Not long after, it was decided to fall back to Five Forks, as the 5th Corps was reported to be coming. Col. Mayo's troops occupied the Confederate right centre, his left resting on the village of Five Forks, and his right connecting with the troops of Gen. Corse, who held the section of the works covering the northern margin of the Gilliam field and connected with Gen. W. H. F. Lee, whose division of cavalry was stationed upon the western margin of the open. Col. Mayo said that to the best of his recollection the assault commenced about 4.30 in the afternoon. It was a little after 4.30 that a staff officer from Gen. Pickett rode up and ordered him to send a regiment to the assistance of Gen. Ransom, who held the angle of the works, and was sustaining a heavy infantry assault. A few minutes later he was ordered to leave one regiment to hold the works in his front, and take the other up the Ford road to the left and rear, upon which the Federals were advancing in force. They went up the road about half a mile at double-quick, and formed near the G. Boisseau clearing. Col. Mayo had scarcely formed his men in order of battle when the Federal infantry came on to the attack with great impetuosity and in overwhelming numbers. In five minutes his lines were broken, and he was compelled to retreat in disorder down the Ford road to Five Forks, where he picked up the regiment left to guard the front, and joined Gen. Corse on the extreme right. They reformed their lines in the Gilliam field, nearly at right angles to the works they had originally occupied, and here made a last effort to stop the Federal advance. The conflict was brief, and about dusk they retreated in a westerly and north-westerly direction across the run, beyond the Federal pursuit.

Cross-examined by Major Gardner, the witness said they had completely defeated Sheridan the day before at Dinwiddie, and retreated wholly on account of the infantry coming. "Oh, no, it was not the cavalry, but the infantry, that we were afraid of," said he. At Five Forks, when he was trying to form a new line to repulse a Federal advance from the left, General Pickett said to him, "The enemy are in our rear, and if we do not drive them back we will be gone up." Mayo said he formed a new line, but could not maintain it more than five minutes. The rest of the narrative told how the survivors of the command ran for the woods, and under cover of night made their way across Hatcher's Run to the country north and east toward Richmond. To the best of witness's recollection, there was no serious assault on his front until about 4.30 P. M. on the day of the battle. When the attack on Gen. Ransom increased in severity, he sent the 11th Virginia to reinforce him. He never saw the regiment again, and did not know what became of it. When Pickett ordered him to take a position on the Ford road, he left the 3d Virginia in the works, and took the 1st and 7th Virginia with him. They had scarcely time to form when the Federals attacked in

force, and they were driven across the G. Boisseau field into the Ford road. From that time it was almost a rout.

Mr. Stickney.—You say you retreated from the Ford road along the line of the White Oak road, under cover of the woods. Had the cavalry carried the works in your front at that time? A. No; the line of retreat was open; it had not yet been occupied by the Federal cavalry. There was a gap witness had heard, between Gen. Munford and the extreme Confederate left. He did not know positively about it; in a conversation with Gen. Munford, the general told him that his left was unsupported.

Gen. Hancock.—How long was it after you had heard firing at the angle before your left and rear were threatened? A. It may have been half an hour.

Gen. Hancock.—It is not your impression, then, that all the fighting was done at the angle of the works? A. No, sir; there was fighting all the way round, at the rear as well as the left; the Federals seemed to be coming in from all directions.

Captain W. Gordon McCabe, of Petersburg, Va., who commanded a battalion of Pegram's artillery at Five Forks, testified that only six of Pegram's 20 guns participated. Three were near the Confederate centre, commanding the Federal advance upon the village and the angle of the works, and the other three were with Gen. Corse, on the right. Witness had a memorandum in his diary, made at the time, that Pegram's guns were placed in position at Five Forks about 8.30 A. M. The infantry were already in possession of the ground. Three of the pieces were to protect the centre and left, and the other three swept the Gillian field on the right. The men worked like beavers all the forenoon, throwing up works and preparing to dispute the Federal advance. There was no serious fighting until the 5th Corps came up, although the cavalry annoyed them from time to time with a scattering fire. When the attack commenced, the colonel told the men they were firing too low. He had scarcely spoken three words when he tumbled from his saddle. Witness dismounted and went to the assistance of his superior officer. The colonel was a very resolute man. He said, "Captain, I am mortally wounded and must be taken to the rear." Dr. Hall had, in the meantime, come up with the ambulance, and he had just placed Col. Pegram in it when his courier cried out, "There they come now, sir." Witness looked up and saw the Federals advancing through the woods on the northeast; it did not appear to be anything more than a skirmish line. He had only gone a little distance with the ambulance when the officers in command of the guns sent word to him that if he tried to hold the ground any longer his guns would be captured. He sent word to the officer that he must use his own discretion. The three guns were lost; the other three, in Corse's front, got off safely. The ball that killed Pegram came from the front. They retreated to Ford Station that night. It was just about 6:45 P. M. when Gen. Corse made his last stand in the Gillian field; the line was a pretty strong one, but the Federal onset was too heavy to be sustained.

By request of Gen. Hancock, the witness gave the direction of the firing of their artillery stationed at Five Forks. Two of the pieces, he said, were firing toward the left, in order to cover the angle of the works assailed by Gen. Ayres; the other was pointed directly down the road in their front, bearing a little to the left; there was a pretty sharp fire in their front at the time, which they judged to come from the cavalry; the ground was heavily wooded, and no regular assault was made from that direction.

Col. Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, Mass., was a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Colonel Lyman recollected the movements that preceded the battle of Five Forks, having kept a diary of the events that came immediately under his notice, with the hour and minute in most instances. At 2:30 P. M. Gen. Meade went to Warren's headquarters. At 4:30 he was with Grant. Between 5 and 6, an officer who had been cut off—a handsome man with a black beard—came in and reported that Sheridan's cavalry had been cut in two and driven back on Dinwiddie. He could see from the conversation between Grant and Meade that they regarded the juncture as very serious. He was very sure the officer was not Mike Sheridan. At this hour, the 5th Corps had effected a lodgment on the White Oak road.

Mr. Gardner.—You don't know this of your own knowledge? A. No, sir, but I saw all the officers who came in at headquarters.

The witness read from his diary respecting the weather during the two or three days preceding the battle. "Wednesday was a warm, pleasant day; violets were in bloom, and leaves just coming out. Men threw off their overcoats, it was so mild. On Thursday it rained heavily; Gravelly Run was swollen to twice its usual height; roads were reduced to a hopeless puddling. Quartermaster said the road was the worst for movement of wagons he had ever seen; took 1,000 engineers fifty-six hours to move a train of 600 wagons a distance of five miles. On Friday sun came out about 10 A. M., but the weather was still uncertain."

About 10:30 A. M. on Friday, continued the witness, there was heavy firing far out on our left. Gen. Warren was at the front. Two divisions of the 5th Corps had been driven back, and Gen. Meade ordered an advance by Griffin. Gen. Miles was ordered to execute a left wheel, and attack the enemy's flank with his division. Gen. Humphrey had already anticipated this order; but Gen. Miles formed his men in the open, and then pushed forward through the pine woods and drove back the enemy. The firing was very heavy in Miles's position. The general was forming the two divisions of the 5th Corps that had been repulsed. Gen. Meade returned to his own headquarters, and there met Gen. Grant, who had come over to see how the affair was coming out.

Major Gardner.—Did you know of any expression from Gen. Meade of dissatisfaction as to the repulse of the 5th Corps from the White Oak road?

Mr. Stickney objected, and the court directed the question to be so modified as to read: "Did you hear Gen. Meade state any opinion as to the repulse of the 5th Corps from the White Oak road?" A. I did not hear Gen. Meade express any opinion on the subject, nor have I ever heard that he expressed one.

In answer to questions from the court, the witness said the roads were as bad as he ever saw them during the war.

On Tuesday, June 3, the first witness was Lieut. E. R. Sanborn, of the 20th Maine, now a clergyman in Lawrence, Mass. He detailed the movements of Griffin's division, which was formed for the assault in the rear of Crawford, up to the road. In passing through the woods north of the White Oak road, he passed through the woods, which were interspersed with dense thickets and cut up with ravines, glades, separated from the main body, and described a detour that the rebels made. Inferring that they had gone too far to the right, they reformed, facing to the south, and struck the clearing at Five Forks, and about 120 rods west of the angle of earthworks commanding the southern portion of the Sidnor field, constructed at an angle of about 90 degrees,

with the main works protecting the front. They had hot work for a few minutes. Gen. Chamberlain, who had just reformed his brigade after a hot engagement with the rebels in the Sidnor field, came to the rescue and turned the issue in their favor. These regiments had no more fighting during the day, and bivouacked on the ground. Witness said that Sheridan told some of his men to "go over the works and give the rebels hell."

General W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax county, Va., who commanded the cavalry at Five Forks on the Confederate right, said that his immediate command had about one thousand eight hundred men; he saw no works at Five Forks on the evening of March 30. At Dinwiddie his division lost heavily in Bear Swamp, the passage of which was obstinately disputed by the Federal troops. Gen. Lee's impression was that the movement of Pickett's infantry to Five Forks was executed a little after midnight. His own division retired about 11 o'clock in the morning. The Federal cavalry hung upon their rear, but did not give them any serious inconvenience. When they arrived at Five Forks the infantry were in position.

His force was posted in a strip of woods west of the Gillian field, and covered the extreme right of the Confederate position, connecting with the right of Gen. Corse's infantry brigade, whose front was protected by three of Pegram's guns. There was desultory fighting during the afternoon, about an old tobacco barn in the margin of the woods, occupied by his men, but no serious assault upon his lines until moved round upon his right, for the purpose of flanking his position. Gen. Pickett had just requested him to dismount one of his regiments for the purpose of closing a gap in the lines upon his left. Passing in the rear of the works with two regiments, Gen. Lee met the Federals as they advanced through an open field and an abandoned grave-yard (marked V on the Colton map), and repulsed them after a spirited contest. While this movement was executed, word was received from Gen. Pickett that the lines were broken, and he was ordered to cover the retreat, which order he executed to the best of his ability, and then withdrew through the woods in a northwesterly direction. The cavalry pressed Gen. Lee's troops, but not severely, and he was able to get away and road.

Major George M. Loughlin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., testified that he was on Gen. Griffin's staff; on the day of the battle, while he was riding into the fight, Gen. Griffin asked witness to ride to the left, to keep Crawford's division in sight; he did so, but did not see Crawford during the day. He returned to the centre and reported to Griffin, who ordered the division to wheel to the left and connect with Crawford. Witness then joined his own regiment—the 155th Pennsylvania—and with it came out of the woods on the north-west corner of the Sidnor field, and the first thing he saw was a severe battle raging upon his left, in the southern portion of the clearing. The command had become considerably broken in passing through the woods, and he commenced to re-form his lines facing to the south toward the rebel works. While thus engaged, General Sheridan rode up, through an opening in the woods. "The first thing I heard Gen. Sheridan say, as I remember it, was 'By—, I want to see generals at the front; that's what I am here for!' A wounded soldier passed the spot at that moment, going to the rear. He had been hit in the hand, and held up his bleeding fingers to Gen. Sheridan. 'Oh, you're not seriously hurt!' said the general, 'pick up your musket and return to your place.'"

Major Gardner.—I insist upon being informed what all this leads to; it certainly has no bearing on the operations of the 5th Corps.

Mr. Stickney.—Possibly not; but is certainly as relevant as the account of the fighting at Dinwiddie Court-house, which you have been at such pains to bring out. It is proved that Sheridan placed Griffin in command by oral order during the action. The purpose is to find out when and where this took place—to fix the hour.

Major Gardner.—Oh, nobody denies that such was the fact; the witnesses have all remembered it.

Mr. Stickney.—On the contrary, Gen. Sheridan did not remember it at all.

The testimony of M. Porter Snell, 1st Lieutenant of the United States Colored Volunteers, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Crawford, was that Crawford sent him to look after a lost brigade, but he could not find it.

On Wednesday, June 9, testimony was given by Col. Samuel K. Herr, of Westminster, Md., aide-de-camp to Gen. Crawford. Col. Herr remembered carrying orders from Crawford on the night before the battle of Five Forks. The orders were countermanded later in the evening, and the men slept on their arms and mustered before sunrise on the morning of April 1. One of the brigades—Baxter's, he believed—covered the movement in line of battle, as they were in expectation of an attack. At Five Forks Kellogg's brigade occupied the left, Coulter's the centre, and Baxter's the right; and in this order the division advanced in a northerly direction, with the sun over the left shoulder, until they struck the White Oak road. There, as Crawford had notified his staff before the movement, they were to swing faced in a westerly direction, advancing as they did so. When they struck the White Oak road Crawford and witness were riding near the centre of the line. Crawford, riding toward the left, said: "Gentlemen, this is the White Oak road." Words, and gave the order to swing round the right. Shortly after they crossed the road, Crawford was informed that, and, turning to the witness, ordered him to find Gen. Warren and report the fact to him. Col. Herr sought Warren and gave him Crawford's message, that there was a gap between his division and Ayres's. Gen. Warren directed the witness to tell Crawford to hold his left and swing his right around, moving rapidly forward at the same time. Col. Herr delivered the order, and was immediately directed to re-formation on the left, and swing his right round as rapidly as practicable. By request of Gen. Crawford the witness remained with Baxter until the movement had been executed.

Col. Herr indicated on the map the curve described by Crawford's division in passing through the woods between the White Oak road and the Sidnor field. As they came out into the open ground, Coulter was met by a staggering fire from the enemy—several rapid volleys—which caused his men to recoil. But they soon recovered and advanced with resolution, pressing the enemy back upon the Ford road. Here, by order of Gen. Warren, they faced in a southerly direction, bearing to the west, and moved down upon the rear of the rebel works. As they advanced into the Gillian field, they encountered a sharp fire. The formation of the enemy's lines being such as to strike the division in flank, Crawford ordered the witness to see Baxter and tell him to throw back his right. Not finding Baxter, the witness gave the order to Col. Tilden. Soon after they charged the rebel lines, broke them, and the enemy scattered.

The rest of the day was occupied in reading the record.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHIEF ENGINEER HENRY W. FITCH, U. S. Navy, was married, at Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, June 2, 1880, to Emilie A. Campan.

The Washington Capital thinks "Whittaker's condemnation is owing exclusively to the appearance of Martin Townsend in his defence. Martin would convict the Angel Gabriel by appearing as his attorney."

Tax Cheyenne Sun of June 1 informs us that Col. A. H. Nickerson, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A., has been on a visit to Cheyenne. Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 11th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Cheyenne May 31.

The "Decoration Day" exercises at Portsmouth, N. H., were participated in by the battalion of marines there stationed. Major George Butler, of the Marine Corps, commanded the battalion, and was assisted by Capt. L. E. Fagan and Lieut. George C. Reid, of the corps. A volley was fired at the cemetery by the marines, and after the return of the procession to the city, a battalion dress parade was given with Major Butler in command and Lieut. Reid as adjutant.

MR. AGEE TAKATO, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, committed suicide at Washington, June 6, leaving a letter in Japanese, stating that his honor had been compromised by his connection with a revolutionary movement in Japan.

THE NEW YORK COMMANDERY, M. O. L. L. U. S., has accepted an invitation to participate in the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday, June 16. Arrangements have been made by the Society for a reduction of fares, for this occasion, on all the railroads and steamship lines. Reduced tickets may be procured at Grand Central Depot, at 252 and 413 Broadway, New York, and at 333 Washington street, Brooklyn. The New York Commandery, in response to an invitation from the Wisconsin Commandery, has been represented this week at the Soldiers' Re-union at Milwaukee.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR SELBY SMYTH, of the British army, late commanding in Canada, has returned to England, having resigned his command.

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK has been compelled, by his military duties, to decline the invitation to be present at the Soldiers' Reunion in Milwaukee, Wis. He writes: "I need scarcely say that it would be a pleasure to me to meet the veterans of your State at their reunion, and this especially as the gallant 5th Wisconsin, of my own old brigade, will form part of the troops assembled at that time. Allow me, through you, to convey my best wishes to the members of the old regiment; and please accept my thanks for the courtesy extended to me in your cordial letter of invitation."

GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON is described as the possessor of a small but erect figure, carried with stately dignity; an intellectual face with flashing eyes, lofty forehead, and striking expression, and of a manner of blended suavity and decision.

REAR-ADMIRAL GORE JONES, C. B., is once again on board his flagship, after a long compulsory stay at Bombay, while his ship was at Malta under repairs.

The fourteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Ohio, took place at Dayton, June 8th and 9th. There was a large attendance and the exercises were of an interesting character. The "Soldier's Home" was utilized for the occasion and afforded all necessary conveniences. The commander-in-chief, William Earnshaw, presided over its deliberations. Gen. W. H. Gibson, Adjutant-General of Ohio, welcomed the encampment, and addresses were made by Col. Brown, governor of the Home; Gen. Thomas J. Wood and others. The oration was delivered in the evening by Jesse Bowman Young, of Altoona, Pa., who chose as his theme "The Glory of a Great Battle." He described the battle of Gettysburg with great vividness, and was greeted with rousing cheers at the close of the address. At the camp fire which followed addresses were made and Army songs were sung with enthusiasm. Gen. Wagner, Gen. J. C. Robinson, James Tanner and others made stirring addresses. The encampment elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia; senior vice commander-in-chief, Col. E. D. Swaine, of Illinois; junior vice commander-in-chief, Colonel Geo. Bowers, of New Hampshire; surgeon-general, Dr. A. Hamlin, of Maine; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Joseph T. Lovering, of Westchester, Mass. The new commander-in-chief announced as his subordinates, Adjutant-General R. B. Beath, Quartermaster-General William Ward, Inspector-General James E. Carnahan, Judge-Advocate-General G. B. Squires. The encampment next year will meet in Indianapolis.

MR. JOHN H. STARIN has invited his friends to a "grand complimentary excursion" to his Glen Island in New Rochelle harbor, on Tuesday, June 15, which, in this hot weather, is a very acceptable compliment. A Rhode Island clam bake will be one of the features of the occasion.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the American Association of Civil Engineers, at St. Louis, are taking action to secure the passage by Congress of a bill taking the public works of the United States from the charge of the Engineer Corps of the Army, on the ground that all of the great works of Government engineering are put in charge of the Army officers; that there are about one hundred of them who employ and overshadow two thousand or more engineers who have no military rank; that this fact is antagonistic to the development of scientific knowledge and takes away the first reward and the stimulus of ambition for many young men; that while this view is true as affecting the young engineers, it has no complement of aid to the others, for the Army engineer, having his promotion secure and his opportunities assured, cares little for his work as compared with what men would whose future depended entirely upon their success.

The committee appointed consist of Engineers Croes, Fink, Flad, Dempster, and Hillgaard. They do not propose to deprive the Army engineers of the work of constructing defenses, but that they shall be deprived of the works of river and harbor improvements, light-house construction, public buildings, etc.

In their report recommending the passage of a bill giving a pension to the venerable widow of Rear-Admiral Paulding, the Senate Committee present several letters showing the merits of her case, and conclude that "in view of the foregoing testimony, which, in the opinion of the committee, clearly establishes the condition of the claimant to be that of need; in view of the fact that she is now at an advanced age and unable to perform physical labor to provide for the necessary wants of increasing years, and in view of the distinguished character of the services performed by her husband in defence of the integrity of his country at home and the preservation of its honor abroad, and of the long period of that brilliant service, embracing nearly the whole of the naval history of the United States, participating in all of its wars since that of the Revolution, and shedding a lustre on the Republic as well as upon his own character and reputation, undimmed by a single unworthy record, it is the opinion of the committee that the claimant is entitled to the relief prayed for as the surviving widow of a gallant and patriotic officer."

The Senate Military Committee, in dismissing with an adverse report the claim of Carille Boyd, late of the 17th Inf., for reinstatement in the Army, say, at the conclusion of a long report reviewing his case, that "there is absolutely no ground whatever for calling upon Congress to reverse the action and findings of the board and the President. He admits drinking to excess, and that he made no effort to defend himself against that charge; and, strangest of all, admits that he made no effort 'to show that his disease was an incident to the service,' the very point the board was bound to pass upon, and which would determine whether the President would retire him from active service and place him on the retired list, or wholly retire him with one year's pay. In fact, he admits himself guilty of the very grossest negligence and laches, and then complains to Congress, and asks Congress to give him the relief which he himself made no effort to obtain. The facts in the case, as presented by the board and by Boyd in the *ex parte* affidavits herein copied, do not justify Congress in granting the relief sought, but, on the contrary, justify the action of the board and of the President. Your committee recommends that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

On the 10th of June, at Chester, the annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy was held, and the exercises were unusually fine and well attended. The graduates numbered thirteen. The military drill, under command of the instructor, First Lieut. Chas. R. Barnett, 5th Artillery, showed that his pupils were well acquainted with military tactics.

The name of Captain Wm. B. Remey, of the Marine Corps, was sent into the Senate, June 8, for the position of Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, under the recent act of Congress providing for that office. The law gives him the pay and rank of a Colonel.

GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE will receive hearty congratulations from his old Army friends upon his re-election as U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. The election was held on Tuesday last, June 8, when the General received 25 votes out of 34 in the Rhode Island Senate, and 54 out of 67 in the House. In the absence of the General at Washington his friends were entertained in the evening at Newport, R. I.

GEN. CYRUS B. COMSTOCK, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, was one of the guests at a dinner given in Detroit, Mich., June 6, to Prof. Angell, on his departure to his post as U. S. Minister to China. In his speech on the occasion, Prof. Angell said: "You may be aware that the Chinese above all the peoples of the world emphasize the training of the schools in the choice of their officials. In that ancient empire the poorest and humblest boy upon the streets, if he can attain to eminence in scholarship, may hope to rise to the highest posts of honor. [Applause.] And so, as I have been informed, coming from a humble origin, the present distinguished minister of China in our country, Mr. Yung Wing, who is not only versed in the learning of his own nation, but is a graduate of an American college, passed rapidly from rank to rank until he reached the present post which he fills so creditably alike to his own country and ours."

JUDGE GEO. W. McCRAE, ex-Secretary of War, was complimented with a banquet by the Bar of the W. District of Missouri, at Kansas City, June 3.

The body of Colonel Audenried was brought to Jersey City, and then transferred to the steamer *Henry Smith*, which bore it to West Point, arriving there about 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, June 6. Generals McCook and Poe and Colonel Bacon, of General Sherman's staff, accompanied the remains from Washington, and were conveyed to West Point on the *Henry Smith*, with Mrs. Audenried and her young daughter and a party of the colonel's relatives and friends. At West Point General Sherman was in waiting at the dock, with the officers of the post, and Co. E, Engineer Battalion, Captain Raymond. The coffin was placed on an artillery caisson, festooned with the national flag, and drawn by four horses driven by artillerymen. A procession was then formed, and started in silence up the slope to the chapel, in front of which the battalion of cadets, under command of Colonel Lazelle, was drawn up, and on the appearance of General Sherman presented arms. The procession entered the chapel led by the chaplain of the post, Rev. John Forsyth, and followed by the pallbearers, General McCook, General Poe,

Colonel Bacon, Major Alfred Mordcani, Lieutenant George S. Anderson, and Professor Michie. Then came the caquet, which was borne to the upper end of the centre aisle, walking after which was General Sherman, with Mrs. Audenried leaning on his arm, and a number of relatives in suits of deep mourning. The cadets remained on duty outside while that part of the Episcopal service appointed for the funeral ceremony in the church was read by Chaplain Forsyth. The band, with the battalion of cadets acting as escort to the grave, and marching with reversed arms, led the funeral procession. The march to the cemetery was to the music of a dirge, and the cadets drew up in double file in front of the newly-dug grave. At the grave Gen. Sherman stood with uncovered head, supporting Mrs. Audenried, who was weeping violently. The sword and hat of the dead colonel and the flag were taken from the coffin, but the flowers were allowed to remain, and the body was then lowered to the grave, while Chaplain Forsyth repeated the solemn words of the service, committing dust to dust and ashes to ashes. The battalion of cadets fired three volleys over the grave. This concluded the services, and the procession marched back to the parade ground. Col. Audenried's grave is near that of Gen. Custer, only a short distance from the entrance to the cemetery. A memorial monument is to be erected on the spot.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Major Leslie Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry; Capt. J. H. Upshur, U. S. Navy; Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR E. SELBY SMYTH and Surgeon General Cahill, of the British army, were in New York during the past week.

COMMODORE J. BLAILEY CREIGHTON, President, and Captain S. B. Luce and Capt. Bancroft Gherardi are members, and Brevet Major G. P. Houston, Marine Corps, Judge-Advocate, of a court now in session on board the *Powhatan*, North River, New York, investigating the facts relating to the grounding of the *Powhatan* at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN was a conspicuous figure at the Republican Convention in Chicago. On the thirtieth ballot he received one vote for President from Wyoming, upon which there was loud cheering, and the Chairman of the Convention brought him forward and he said:

"I am very much obliged to the delegate from Wyoming for mentioning my name in the Convention, but there is no way in which I could accept a nomination by this Convention except I could be permitted to turn it over to my best friend." (Cheers.)

General Sheridan then returned to his seat, and the Chairman apologetically said that he (the Chair) had presumed upon the permission of the Convention to allow the illustrious soldier who had just spoken to interrupt the order of proceedings. That, however, he added, would be a privilege accorded to no other person whatever. At the meeting of veterans previously held at Haverly's Theatre, Chicago, to promote the candidacy of Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan was called out. He arose in the box and bowed, but declined to speak. The Chairman said, that the General desired him to say that as a citizen he was there in full sympathy with them, but that his position as Lieutenant-General forbade him to speak in a purely political meeting. Mr. Lyman recited "Sheridan's Ride." When the piece was done the audience demanded to see the General. He then stepped upon the stage, and the audience rose to their feet with a shout. The Chairman said, "We gave three cheers for the plumed knight of civil life, now three cheers for Gen. Sheridan." They were given lustily. A speech being wanted, the Chairman said: "If the Confederates could not make him run, you can't make him speak."

SEN. HENRY ULEAU, U. S. M. C., has been specially discharged from the service and promoted to a clerkship in the office of Capt. H. B. Lowry, assistant quartermaster of the Marine Corps, in Philadelphia.

MAJOR L. L. DAWSON, U. S. M. C., who is just completing a mitigated sentence of three years' suspension from rank on half pay, has had the misfortune to have new charges preferred against him for misconduct in the public streets of Philadelphia, and will be brought to trial.

THERE are four vacancies in the list of second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, but Congress having provided for fifteen second lieutenants the Secretary of the Navy will appoint seven. Candidates for these vacancies are now being examined in Washington by a Marine Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of naval officers applying to Congress for relief, restoration, or advancement—twenty-five in all: Admiral Thomas H. Stevens asks for a vote of thanks for "extraordinary heroism" during the late war; Capt. James E. Jouett asks a vote of thanks and one grade for "extraordinary heroism" during the late war; Commander J. C. Watson asks for a vote of thanks; Capt. John H. Russell and Commander Geo. Perkins ask for advancement for "extraordinary heroism" during the late war; Lieut.-Commander Joshua Bishop, out of the service three years and one month, asks to be restored to his original position; Drs. Wm. Martin and Thomas Owens ask to be made assistant surgeons, not in the line of promotion; Capt. Egbert Thompson, Capt. Somerville Nicholson, Commanders Geo. A. Stevens, H. N. T. Arnold, and Greenleaf Cilley ask for restoration to active list; Capt. R. L. Law and Commander William Gibson ask for restoration to original position; Commander Henry Glass and Lieut.-Commanders J. H. Sands and C. D. Sigbee ask for advancement to original relative position; Ensign Whitfield asks for original position; Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis, under sentence of court-martial for drunkenness—restoration to duty; Paymaster Randall Pierce,

dismissed in 1862, for drunkenness, asks to be restored; Pay Inspector Spaulding, dismissed for embezzlement, asks to be restored; Paymaster Post, dismissed for drunkenness, asks to be restored; Commander Geo. Perkins and Stephen McCarthy, late lieutenant-commander, dismissed for drunkenness, ask to be restored.

The recent shooting of John G. Thompson, a pupil of Colonel Huse's preparatory Academy, at Highland Falls, by Beaumont Buck, of Texas, another pupil, has created much excitement in the neighborhood of West Point, and will help much to bring the practice of hazing into still further discredit. Both of the lads were candidates for admission to the Military Academy, and the provocation to the assault appears to have been the devilling young Buck received on account of his greenness. Thompson is a son of the sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, and Buck comes from Dallas, Texas. Thompson, though not fatally, is severely wounded, and Buck has been committed to the County jail to await the result of the injuries.

The annual reunion of the survivors of Andersonville and other Southern military prisons, was held at the armory of the 12th New York regiment, June 8, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio being represented. A new constitution was adopted. In the evening the association enjoyed a banquet at the Rossmore Hotel.

The following officers of the Navy were registered in Newport, R. I., last week: Master F. E. Green, Commander Stewart Cooper, Ensign Ten Eyck DeW. Veeder, Commander Edgar C. Merriman, Master M. Fisher Wright, Lieut.-Commander Allen D. Brown, Lieut. Samuel P. Comley, Lieut. Wm. H. Beecher, Lieut. Ambrose B. Wyckoff, Lieut. John C. Rich, Surg. G. F. Winslow.

MR. ANDREW BILLINGS, who died at the residence of his son, Paymaster Luther G. Billings, U. S. Navy, on Tuesday night, at No. 116 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, served in the war of 1812 as a major, was a member of the Assembly in this State many years ago, and sat in that body with Horatio Seymour. He was for many years a prominent member of the Democratic party, and was widely known and respected throughout the State. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

A HANDSOME silk flag for the *Gulnare* has been presented to Captain Howgate, who is a native of Michigan, by the Michigan delegation in Congress.

CAPTAIN MEADE and the officers of the United States steamer *Vandalia*, now at anchor off Newport, were entertained on Monday evening, June 7, by Lieut. R. C. Derby, U. S. Navy. The entertainment took place at the latter's cottage at that place. It was a brilliant affair; the officers together with several from the torpedo station and from Fort Adams, being in uniform. There was music and dancing.

THE *Bismarck Tribune* of May 23 reports the following Army officers as "in town": Lieut. Stevens, 6th Infantry; Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, who left for Fort Assiniboine; Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 18th Infantry; Capt. McDougall, Lieuts. Brennan, Brewer, and Bell, of the 7th, and Lieut.-Col. Townsend, 11th Infantry. Major Maynard is reported as returning to St. Paul from a pay tour. Lieut. George S. Grimes is reported as returned from an inspection tour to Fort Sully. The *Tribune* adds the following items: Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, left to-day for the Chicago Convention, where he will meet his brother who is a delegate from Ohio. Lieut. H. P. Walker, 6th Infantry, Pembina, has been dangerously ill for the past three weeks with inflammation of the stomach and kindred difficulties. Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Walker, Fort Pembina, are happy over the arrival of another son in their household—this being the third child of the young couple. Mrs. Lieut. George S. Grimes, wife of the Signal Officer at this point, will return soon from a visit to her parents in Buffalo, New York, and pass the summer in Bismarck. Lieut. Hock, 17th Infantry, a son-in-law of Mr. Robert Wilson, Post Trader at Fort Pembina, arrived on Tuesday night, having in charge John Dart, a deserter from the 6th, whom he will take to Buford. Mrs. Lieut. Stouch, 3d Infantry, Fort Shaw, came down on the *Helena* on Monday. Mrs. Major Kirk, wife of Quartermaster Kirk, is visiting her daughter, Miss Maud, at Faribault, Minn., where she is attending school.

THE Vancouver *Independent* says, May 27: "Col. H. Clay Wood, who has been detailed by the department to look after the various bands of Indians scattered about Eastern Oregon and Washington, and to induce them to go on reservations, left here Monday morning for the scenes of his labors. Col. Wood will probably be absent several months."

GENERAL McDOWELL and staff; Colonels Wason and Hoff, Colonel Woodham and staff; Col. Smedberg and staff, and the officers of the *Pensacola*, occupied boxes at the Decoration Day services in the Grand Opera House, San Francisco.

If any commencement orators are still in search of a subject perhaps they might find one in that comparison between Grant and Caisus Marius, which a German critic suggests.

MAJOR THOS. C. H. SMITH, Pay Department, has been visiting friends in Baltimore.

ARRIVALS at the War Department for the week ending June 10, 1880: Capt. George McGown, retired; Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 9th Infantry; Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Engineers; Capt. J. W. Souley, Q. M. Dept.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending June 10, 1880: Army—Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes; Gen. E. B. Babbitt; Major L. S. Babbitt; Mrs. Col. Weeks and two children; Lieut. Wm. H. Long, Jr.; Capt. C. B. Sears; Gen. R. B. Marcy. Navy—Midshipman Herbert O. Dunn; Cadet Midshipmen H. P. Huse, F. J. Sprague, J. E. McDonnell, J. E. Craven, A. N. Wood, R. M. Hughes, A. G.

Rogers, George R. Clark, and J. H. Glennon; Ensign Hamilton Hutchins; Asst. Surg. J. M. Steel.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Secretary of the Navy for transmission to Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds, on the *Trenton*, the gold medal of the first class awarded to him for saving the crew of the Austrian bark *Olise*. The medal is about two and a quarter inches in diameter, and of beautiful design. On one side are the words: "Life Saving Medal of the First Class, United States of America." On the other: "In Testimony of Heroic Deeds in Saving Life from the Perils of the Sea. To Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds, U. S. N., for Signal Heroism, Rescuing in a Gale at Sea the Crew of the Austrian Bark *Olise*, on the day and night of Nov. 29, 1879. Act of Congress June 20, 1874." The medal is accompanied by an appropriate letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, detailing the circumstances of the affair. The Secretary of the Navy in transmitting them again compliments Ensign Reynolds.

The Secretary of the Navy last week issued permits to the following young gentlemen to appear for examination as to their qualifications for appointment in the Marine Corps: E. E. Morse, of Ohio; A. W. Habersham, of Maryland; J. A. Turner, of Texas; F. L. Denny, of Indiana; Guy H. Butler, of New York; T. Glover Fillette, of South Carolina; L. W. T. Waller, of Virginia. Messrs. Turner, Denny, Fillette, and Waller have been examined physically and passed by the Board. Mr. Habersham failed. The others have not yet been examined. The Board to examine the candidates mentally is composed of Major A. A. Nicholson and Captains Tilton and Collum, and met on June 8 at the barracks, Washington. The examination is not competitive, as some of the newspapers persist in announcing, but is simply to determine qualifications.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. F. ISHERWOOD has been appointed President of a Board of Engineers, and Chief Engineers Theodore Zeller and J. B. Carpenter, Passed Assistant Engineers George P. Hunt and L. W. Wooster, and Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, members, to conduct a series of competitive experiments with two steam launches recently completed by the Herreshoff Company at Bristol, R. I.

GENERALS GRANT and Sheridan, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sheridan, General W. R. Hawley, the only survivor of General Grant's original regimental staff, Generals Ingalls and Whipple and Thomas B. Keogh, arrived at Milwaukee to participate in the grand reunion of the veterans. The next afternoon a competitive drill of militia companies took place at Camp Reunion. About ten thousand veterans were formed in a hollow square, and in the place thus enclosed six contending companies performed the evolutions assigned them. Gen. Sherman has telegraphed that the death of Col. Audenreid will prevent his being present at the reunion.

We regret to report that there is no improvement in the condition of Gen. Zeilin, of the Marine Corps.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SURRENDER OF THE CHIMIHUEVIS.

From Arizona a correspondent of the *JOURNAL* writes that Lt.-Col. Price, with a battalion of the 6th Cavalry, Apache scouts, and large pack train, returned to Prescott May 24. The Chimihuevis have surrendered and a very formidable Indian war has been averted. The 8th Infantry column returned to California by steamer, and the 1st Cavalry command were to march back to San Bernardino and thence by rail to their stations. The field order which follows explains the situation:

HQs DISTRICT OF THE COLORADO,
AUBREY, A. T., May 15, 1880.

Field Orders No. 6.

I. The Chimihuevis having surrendered to the District Commander, and having delivered up "Mantingora" and Topaiwitch, the murderers of Calloway and Loudon, and given pledges of future good conduct, and the troubles with the Shoshone Indians near Resting Springs and vicinity having been satisfactorily adjusted, the following troops are relieved from further duty in the District.

II. Co. I, 1st Cavalry, will proceed to its proper station via Colton, Cal. Upon arrival at which point the company commander will report to the Division Commander by telegraph. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. Co. H, 6th Cavalry, will return to its proper station via Prescott, A. T. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

IV. 2d Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cavalry, will invoice to the Post Ordnance Officer at Fort Mojave the arms and equipments to be turned in by the Mojaves and Hualpais, about to be discharged from duty with pack train.

V. Capt. Smith, Co. I, 8th Infantry, now stationed at Blyth Ditch Co., will carry out instructions already received, and remain there until all excitement is allayed in that section, when he will return to his post at Yuma; he will report direct his future actions to Dept. Hdqrs.

VI. The A. A. Q. M., Fort Mojave, A. T., is authorized and directed to hire three packers at a compensation of \$50 per month, from May 1 to May 25, inclusive, for service with the troops in the field in this District.

VII. Cos. K and I, 6th Cavalry, will proceed to Prescott, and from there will be dispersed to their several stations. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

VIII. The District Commander thanks all the officers and enlisted men for the zeal and alacrity displayed whilst obeying his orders, and congratulates them on the successful issue of the "scout," which averted very serious trouble, if not war, with a very powerful band of Indians, in one of the driest and most inaccessible portions of the Indian country.

District Commander thanks Guide Charles Spencer for his assistance in arriving at this fortunate conclusion.

On the arrival of the District Commander at Prescott, the temporary District of the Colorado will cease to exist.

IX. Private Louis Espell, Co. I, 6th Cavalry, is detailed on daily duty as hospital attendant, to date from May 2, 1880.

X. Sergeant Meehan and Corporal Wilson, Co. K, 6th Cavalry, are hereby detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and will report to the chief of the pack train.

XI. Co. B, Indian scouts, with its pack train, will return to Fort McDowell.

By order of Lieut.-Col. Price.

WM. BAIRD, 2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry, A. A. G.

General Hatch telegraphs from Fort Craig, under date of May 31, stating that his four companies are reduced to about 100 men, and the Indian scouts are in pursuit of the Indians going to Mexico. There are about 100 warriors in the party. The Indians are probably Mexican Indians, and not Victoria's main force, as supposed by Lieut. Maney, as they have many wounded. The General, in concluding, says: "May catch them before they reach the line. My orders are such that I can follow them no further, and must look out for Indian bands in the mountains here. Cusack, with four companies—120 men—is doing hard scouting and good work east of the Rio Grande. Casualties in my command should give me 50 Indian scouts—more valuable now than four times the number of recruits. The surprise made by the scout on the 24th 'is more serious to the hostiles than at first supposed.'" Following is Lieutenant Maney's telegram, who commands the scouts:

FORT CUMMINGS, May 31, 1880.

General Hatch, Fort Craig, N. M.:

Trails lead from west side of Cook's Canyon straight for Florida Mountains. The hostiles are making for Mexico for the benefit of the wounded. Trail does not seem to consist of as many as formerly. Think trail was made by Victoria's party almost entirely.

A special despatch to the *Denver Tribune* from Santa Fe says: "An official report from Gen. Hatch, at Fort Craig, states that on the morning of June 5 Major Morrow struck a band of hostile Apaches near Cook's Canyon, and fought and drove them out. A portion of Major Morrow's command, consisting of Indian scouts and Co. L, 9th Cavalry, are now in pursuit. Two Indians were killed and three wounded. One of the former is supposed to be Mennolito, the favorite son of Victoria. A large amount of stock was recaptured. Another portion of Morrow's command is in pursuit of another band in the Black Range, where the trail leads into Mexico. A battalion of the 9th Cavalry has been scouting the country on the east side of the Rio Grande. The commanding officer, Lieut. Patrick Cusack, 9th Cavalry, reports that the hostiles have left the east side of the Rio Grande. One band of the hostiles, about 100 strong—probably the main body—has gone to Mexico, and was followed to the line by the troops. The Mexican authorities have been given notice. Matters in the Navajo country look badly, but an outbreak may not occur, as the Navajos are rich in sheep, cattle, and horses. The troops, however, are hurrying forward."

A despatch from Silver City, New Mexico, June 8, says: "Capt. Harker, with a part of his scouts, surprised a band of Indians, Saturday morning, near Cook's Canyon, killed three of the band and captured some arms and five horses. One of the Indians is, no doubt, Victoria's son." Victoria's band has gone to Blade Range Mountains, near Hillsboro, New Mexico, to recuperate. Squads from the force are scouring the country, stealing horses, and committing other depredations. There are no troops in the vicinity."

A Bismark despatch of June 2, to the *Pioneer Press* says: "Capt. E. D. Baker, Dr. Miller, three privates, and two Cree scouts, while out hunting near the cantonment on the Little Missouri, were attacked on Sunday by thirty Indians. They exchanged a few shots, when all their ponies except two used by the scouts broke loose and stampeded. The scouts scattered from the mail camp and arrived at the cantonment several hours ahead of Capt. Baker and party. Lieut. Ingalls started with a number of men immediately to rescue Capt. Baker, who was met a few miles out Monday morning. Lieut. Ingalls and twenty men went out to recover the stolen stock and had a fight with the Indians, in which one hostile was killed and a Cree scout slightly wounded. The stock was not recovered. A courier has just arrived from the cantonment with despatches for reinforcements from Fort Lincoln, and one company under Major Merrill leaves to-night, and another to-morrow morning. The courier rode on horseback a distance of 170 miles in thirty-four hours. Capt. Baker sent word to the graders on the line that they would have to take care of themselves, as he could not assist them. Many stampeded to the end of the track, but fear will be dispelled by Merrill's command. Hostile bands are numerous and lively times are expected. Thus far but two men have been killed."

The same paper says: "On Monday morning the commanding officer at Fort Keogh sent out four companies of mounted men to scour the country between Keogh and Bismark, and the company of men that is acting as an escort for the engineers of the Northern Pacific road, which is now near the mouth of Cabin Creek, was also notified to look out for the Indians."

The *Pioneer Press*, of June 4, reports that the following troops have been ordered to take the field: 7th Cavalry, Co. F, Capt. J. M. Bell; 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Slocum; Co. I, Capt. H. J. Nowlan; 1st Lieut. L. H. Haro; 2d Lieut. Archie Gibson; Co. B, Capt. T. M. Douglass, 1st Lieut. J. C. Graham, 2d Lieut. T. H. Barry.

The following infantry companies are also ordered out: 17th Infantry, B, Capt. Pearson, First Lieutenant Jas. Brennan; 5th Infantry, C, Capt. Edmund Butler, First Lieut. C. E. Hargous; 1, Capt. Wyllys Lyman, First Lieut. G. P. Colden; 11th Infantry, A, Capt. G. L. Choisy; First Lieut. John Whitney, Second Lieutenant J. E. Macklin; D, Capt. Beach, First Lieut. C. F. Roe, Second Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr.

"SEA SICKNESS, its symptoms, nature, and treatment," by George M. Beard, A. M., M. D., is an interesting treatise, based upon extensive experiments by the author, and much experience at sea on long and short voyages and in different climates. He holds that sea sickness is a functional disease of the central nervous system. Its treatment and hygiene are abundantly illustrated, and to those about to travel by sea we say, get a copy. E. B. Treat, of 757 Broadway, New York City, is the publisher. Dr. Beard, who is a careful observer as well as an interesting writer, has turned his medical knowledge to excellent account in this work, which, if it is not to be classed among naval publications, is at least of interest to those who go down to the sea in ships.

REFERRING to the fact that recent orders require that musket ammunition manufactured prior to 1877 be "turned in" or used exclusively for target practice, an officer of the Army writes us as follows: "In my company I find that the ammunition referred to was manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal. At the long ranges it has not given satisfaction here. At this post the cartridges issued, to take the place of those above referred to, bear the stamp of the United States Cartridge Company, at Lowell, Mass., and I suppose were made by that company. They give better results at long range. So it seems the Ordnance Department are not in exclusive possession of the art and skill to make good metallic cartridges. Some line officers doubt, too, their exclusive possession of the skill necessary to make the best small arms."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* *Iron-clads*; a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.
The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; *Catalis*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. H. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. At Punta Arenas, May 15, to which place she came for provisions, etc. She expected to return to Goldto on the 19th, where she could remain about six weeks without renewal of stores. On account of yellow fever at Panama, Commander Howell had authority not to touch there unless he considered it perfectly safe, and will, therefore, probably pass by and go on down to Callao.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Callao, May 11.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Kobe, Japan, May 10. Her officers are as follows: Commander, Chas. L. Huntington; Lieutenants, H. C. Hunter, Wm. Watts, and R. G. Peck; Masters, A. J. Dabney and W. P. Clason; Ensign, F. H. Holmes; Cadet Midshipmen, G. W. Brown, L. M. Garrett, and C. H. Harlan; P. A. Surgeon, C. A. Siegfried; P. A. Paymaster, O. C. Tiffany; Chief Engineer, Ed. Farmer; Cadet Engineers, F. C. Bieg, H. Gage, and G. E. Bard; Mate, P. C. Van Buskirk; Pay Clerk, James Bishop, Jr.; Boatwain, T. Sheehan; Carpenter, P. A. Green.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (e. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Sailed on May 30 from Lynn Haven Roads for St. Pierre, Island of Miguelon, coast of Newfoundland.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai, April 7.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, sails, 10 guns, Comdr. Edward E. Potter. En route to Annapolis. Left Queenstown about May 12.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at New York on May 18.

DALE, 3d rate, sails, 8 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Edwin White. Practice ship. Was put in commission at Annapolis, June 1, for the summer practice cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Francis A. Cook. Left Washington, June 9, for Annapolis.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Joshua Bishop, executive officer in command. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Hampton Roads, June 7, for Boston.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James N. Gillis. Arrived at Acapulco, May 27, bound South. All well on board.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, April 27.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. George W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Will leave New York about June 20 and proceed up the Hudson on recruiting service.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai, March 19.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Gibraltar, May 5.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. Ancon, Peru, April 26.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Arrived at Shanghai on March 26.

PASSAIO, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, - guns (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOOLA, 3d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. a.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. San Francisco.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Georgetown, Bermuda, June 2, to sail next day for Fayal, Azores. At the request of the authorities at Bermuda, this vessel participated in the celebration of the Queen's birthday, May 29, by dressing ship and firing usual salute.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at New York, June 1, from Yorktown.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Gibraltar, May 10, bound North.

RIOMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, April 7.

RIO BRAVO, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (s. s. Brownsville, Texas).

SABATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. Arrived at Lisbon on May 18.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. Montevideo, May 3, per cable.

STANDISH, 4th rate, - guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train. Was placed in commission at Annapolis, May 25, for summer cruise with cadet engineers.

ST. LOUIS, sails, - guns, Captain Joseph P. Fyfe. Receiving ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Left New York, May 17, on her summer cruise.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Point de Galle, May 28.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut. David G. Ritchie. Arrived at New London, June 9, and sailed on the 10th for Boston.

TIONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Cable despatches some time ago reported her at Nagasaki, April 26. Despatches by mail from Commodore Shufeldt announce his intention of leaving that place about May 1 for Fusan, Corea, at which point he would send a

communication to the capital, go back to Nagasaki or Yokohama, and then return to Fusan for a reply.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Arrived at New York June 2.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. v. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Sailed from Chanak, May 13, and arrived at the Piræus the next day. Rear-Admiral Howell called on the King of Greece, at Athens, and was pleasantly received. She left Piræus on the 18th and arrived at Palermo, Sicily, on the 20th. The usual courtesies were exchanged with the authorities there. Later despatches report her arrival at Villefranche May 25. About June 10 she would leave on a northern cruise.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Sailed from New London, June 5, for Newport, where she arrived the same afternoon.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WAHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Sailed from Montevideo, May 10, for the Pacific.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Left Constantinople about May 10, for Villefranche.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Despatch was put into commission at Washington on June 8.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Frank Plunkett to be a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 24, 1879.

The Chancellor of New Jersey has ordered a sale of the Stevens Battery to be made by a special Master in Chancery. He is directed either to make sale of the Battery and its appurtenances on an entirety or to sell its materials, engines, and tools separately, as in the judgment of the Master will yield the most money. The sale will take place September 29, 1880, and notices of the same, in pamphlet form, will be mailed to all foreign courts.

The Japanese training ship *Tsukuba Kan* was to sail for Vancouver's Island about the middle of May, and on the return voyage will call at San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands; it is expected that the cruise will occupy about three months. The *Tsukuba Kan* will have thirty naval cadets on board.

ORDERS have been given by the Italian government to suspend the works on the construction of the *Italia* and *Lepanto* until the Minister of Marine "decides upon some questions which have arisen between some high authorities respecting the utility of those ships."

A reward of £200 is offered by the British Admiralty to the first person who gives such information as may lead to definite knowledge being obtained of the cause or locality of the loss of the *Atalanta*, or who finds the first traces of any part of her hull or equipment.

The French frigate *Kerqueven* recently spent a night on the reef of rocks at the entrance to the inner harbor of Amoy, but on getting off next morning did not appear to have suffered much injury, for she steamed away to Shanghai.

The Board of Bureau Officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inspect the *Gulnare*, reported her suitable for a voyage to the Arctic regions, with the exception of her boiler—one of the most important requisites—which is ten or twelve years old, and well covered with scales. The Engineer Board, Chiefs Inch and Harris, and Passed Assistant Greenleaf, report the boiler as old and of a novel type. It was submitted to a hydrostatic pressure of 40 lbs., without any ill results. They, however, are of opinion that the boiler ought to be removed and a modern one substituted. It might be used a year with care, and a pressure not exceeding 15 lbs. to the square inch.

The Secretary of the Navy has filed an answer in the Supreme Court, D. C., to the rule issued against him on the petition of Ensign William E. Whitfield, to show cause why the latter should not be advanced six numbers in order of promotion to the place he occupied at his first graduating examination at Annapolis. The answer takes the ground that Whitfield, if injured in the past, was so by the former Secretary, and if to be injured in the future, it would be by the next Administration. Two opinions by Attorney-General Devens, annexed to the answer, are to the effect that the second examination, which takes place after the two years' sea service, is the one that fixes the standing in the list for promotion. It was on this second examination that Whitfield was reduced. This case, which is regarded as a test case, several ensigns and masters having raised the same question, will be argued at the present term of the court in banc.

The report of the Board of Medical Officers on the South Atlantic Station, appointed by order of the Navy Department to inquire into the origin of the yellow fever on the *Marion*, indicates that the fever was produced by the fuel and stores taken on board at Rio de Janeiro.

The new steam launch *John Rodgers* made another trial trip on Tuesday afternoon. From Mare Island she started to the Arsenal wharf, where a number of the officers and ladies embarked, and the launch started for the steamboat wharf, from whence she returned to the Arsenal wharf again. During the trip the *Rodgers* behaved admirably, and all on board pronounced themselves as delighted with her. With sixty-five pounds of steam she made eight and nine knots an hour. She returned to Mare Island the same day, where the finishing touches will be put on, and also the davits for the boat which the yacht is to carry.—*Benicia News Era*.

The *Tuscarora* was put out of commission at Mare Island May 31. The *Valley Chronicle*, May 31, says: That old and faithful servant, the *Tuscarora*, went out of commission this morning and will be sent up to Rotten Row, there to lie in all probability until she becomes water-logged and sinks. The *Tuscarora* will live in history as the vessel which has made the deepest sea exploration known to the civilized world. According to the latest calculations, the average depth of the ocean is about 1,877 fathoms, or somewhat over two miles. The greatest depth known to exist was discovered by the *Tuscarora*, near the Kurile Islands, in the northeast Pacific. It is 4,655 fathoms, or about five miles and a quarter, or a little less than the highest mountain—Mt. Everest—which is 4,833 fathoms. Some of the officers of the *Tuscarora* will remain at the Navy-yard; the balance and most of the crew have been ordered East. The work of dismantling the old vessel will begin in a week or so.

On Eads' ship railroad across the Isthmus, a correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says: "Every ship carpenter knows that all vessels are built with a view to resistance from the outside, and not from the inside; therefore the planking on all wooden vessels is only spiked to the timbers inside to keep them in place, knowing that the greatest pressure is from the outside at all times, except when taken out of the water with no load in them; then it is nearly equal, with a slight difference the other way. In order to have the Eads plan work, marine architecture would have to be entirely changed in this respect. A new wooden vessel is capable of at least fifty times greater resistance from the outside than from the inside, and the older the vessel the greater the

difference. This railway project could not be carried out on any plan with safety to the ship except that huge water-tight docks were built and taken with their water for the ships to rest in from one ocean to the other. This might possibly be done, but seems rather impracticable on account of the immense additional weight."

Commodore Hughes has received a letter from Secretary Thompson, enclosing a report to the department from Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, superintendent of the Naval Academy, relating to the arrival at Annapolis of the *Dale*, which was fitted at the Norfolk yard last month for her summer cruise, with cadet midshipmen. Admiral Balch speaks in the highest terms of the manner and promptness with which the *Dale* was fitted, and thanks the commandant and naval constructor for their interest and despatch in fitting out and repairing the vessel so early.

The *Trenton Herald*, a little newspaper, is now regularly printed semi-monthly on board the United States flagship *Trenton*, by Messrs. Duffy and Scott, squadron printers. The last number received is dated Piræus (Athens) Greece, May 17.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Army and Navy were active participants in the Decoration Day ceremonies at San Francisco. A special feature of the parade was the appearance of a detachment of seamen, and a corps of apprentices, 80 men, from the United States man-of-war *Pensacola*. They were repeatedly cheered in the column of route. Lieut. Royal R. Ingersoll commanded, with Ensign John A. Sherman and Midshipman Frank R. Heath as his lieutenants. They were headed by the marine band from the *Pensacola*, and followed by a naval light battery, 80 men, consisting of one 12-pound rifle gun, one long Gatling, two light 12-pound smooth bore guns, commanded by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, Ensign Alexander Sharp, and Midshipman Hiero Taylor. The men from the *Pensacola*, a correspondent informs us, were acknowledged to have carried off the palm. Such things go a great way in rendering the Navy popular in communities and letting people see what they are. The band of the *Pensacola* was in its new uniform, somewhat similar to that of the marines. The *Alta California* says: "The procession and military display was decidedly and by far the finest that has ever been made in this city, both as to numbers and appearance. The companies and regiments' ranks were full and showed excellent discipline. And probably the general public, if asked its opinion as to which body most deserved commendation, it would have given the meed of superiority, as to appearance, movement, discipline, and bearing, to the fine representatives of our Navy, by the battalion from the man-of-war *Pensacola*. They won great commendation from all observers. Should our country ever require their services in other than peaceful duties, there need be no fear that they will fail of doing their duty acceptably."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Wright, as Inspector of the 7th Light-house District on the 30th of June.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, to special duty at Philadelphia.

Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 7.—Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation at Washington.

JUNE 8.—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax and Lieutenant-Commander Frank Wilds, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster George H. Griffing, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 1st of July.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to special duty at the inspection of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of July.

JUNE 9.—Ensign F. H. Tyler, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

JUNE 5.—Commander George W. Wood, from duty as Inspector of the 7th Light-house District on the 30th of June, and settle accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Cook, from the Naval Academy on the 7th of June, and ordered to command the practice steamer *Despatch* on the 8th of June.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the Naval Academy on the 7th of June, and ordered to the practice steamer *Despatch* on the 8th of June as executive.

Lieutenant Richard Rush, Surgeon Melancthon Ruth, Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, and Assistant Engineer Asa Mattice, from the Naval Academy on the 7th of June, and ordered to the practice steamer *Despatch*.

Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ticonderoga* on the 20th February last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Wm. K. Van Ruyven, from the Alaska, Pacific Station, and permission to return home, reporting arrival.

Surgeon Thomas Hiland, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Alaska, Pacific Station, per steamer of June 19.

Mate James A. Smith, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the Fishhawk.

Mate Samuel Gee, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Fishhawk.

Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, from special duty connected with the Fishhawk, and ordered to duty on board that vessel.

JUNE 7.—Commander Edward Terry, from the *Pensacola*, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles F. Schmitz, from the command of the *Rio Bravo*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin, from the *Rio Bravo*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, Mate Larkin T. Lee, Henry O. Fuller and J. M. Creighton, Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl, and Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, from the *Rio Bravo*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 8.—Paymaster John Furey, from special duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of July, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster R. P. Lisle, from the receiving ship St. Louis on the 1st of July, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, from special duty connected with the *Despatch*, and ordered to experimental duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Ensign Wm. H. E. Maser (retired list) for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

WARRANTED.

Henry Williams a Carpenter in the Navy from June 1, 1880.

Milton W. Watkins a Sailmaker from April 18, 1879.

COMMISSIONED.

Ensign Charles F. Perkins a Master in the Navy from March 13, 1880.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Medical Director Marins Duval, from July 9, 1880, and detached from duty at Baltimore, Md.

APPOINTED.

Cadet Midshipman Valentine S. Nelson, having passed the required examination, has been appointed a Midshipman from June 18, 1879; detached from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen John H. Fillmore, Thomas S. Rodgers, John G. Quinby, Charles S. McClain, James H. Glennon, Harry S. Knapp, Frank J. Sprague, Wm. L. Rodgers, Roy C. Smith, Albert N. Wood, Edward Lloyd, Jr., Harry Mel. P. Huse, Richard M. Hughes, Charles N. Atwater, John H. L. Holcomb, George F. Ormsby, Robert K. Wright, Harry Kimball, Spencer F. C. Biddle, Peyton B. Babb, John E. McDonnell, George B. Clark, George H. Stafford, William C. Canfield, Allen G. Rogers, Wm. P. White, John H. Shipley, Thomas W. Ryan, John E. Craven, George Sparhawk, James H. Hetherington, John J. Knapp, Baine C. Dept, and Augustus C. Almy, having completed the six years' course at the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen, and having passed the required examination, have been appointed Midshipmen in the Navy from June 4, 1880, and have been detached from the Academy and placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 9, 1880: Charles Gainsford, mate, May 29, Naval Hospital, New York.

William F. Zellin, first lieutenant Marine Corps, June 4, in Norfolk county, Va.

James Wallingford, captain forecabin, April 27, U. S. S. *Saratoga*, at sea.

Benjamin Ackard, beneficiary, May 29, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, from command of the Marine Guard on board the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Lieutenant Wm. O. Turner, from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 23d of June, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Second Lieutenant L. C. Webster, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the receiving ship *Franklin*.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Y. Field to be a Colonel in the Marine Corps from April 18, 1880.

Major Clement D. Hebb to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps from April 18, 1880.

Captain George W. Collier to be a Major in the Marine Corps from April 18, 1880.

First Lieutenant George B. Haycock to be a Captain in the Marine Corps from April 18, 1880.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Fisher to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from September 22, 1879.

Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Zellin to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from December 6, 1879. Since killed at Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from January 4, 1880.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM F. ZELLIN, U. S. MARINE CORPS.—The many friends of Lieutenant W. F. Zellin, U. S. M. C., will learn with sorrow of the sad accident resulting in his death at Norfolk, Virginia, on Friday, June 4th. The particulars of the accident are as follows: Lieut. Zellin, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, had been on an excursion to Ocean View, about eight miles from Norfolk, and late on Friday afternoon he separated from them; the remainder of the party intending to return by rail, whilst he was to come in on horseback and rejoin them at the railway station at Norfolk. About half way in on the road there is a toll-gate at a short plank bridge. The wife of the keeper of the toll-gate, hearing the rapid clatter of horses' hoofs coming down the turnpike, and thinking that there was a runaway, ordered her son to close the gates. The gates were double, and the boy had but half-closed one of them when Mr. Zellin appeared coming around a turn in the road and riding fast. Whether the horse was running away or not is uncertain, but it is thought that Mr. Zellin was only speeding him. The woman apparently thought so, as she shouted to the boy to open the gate, as it was all right. The boy could not start the gate back quick enough, and the horse coming on at high speed struck the end of it, receiving a glancing blow on the head and fore shoulder. The gate was completely smashed to pieces, and one of its timbers must have struck Mr. Zellin on the right hip and unseated him; the next instant the horse stumbled and fell on his fore knees, throwing Zellin over his head so completely that he struck on his right temple on the planks of the bridge, turning completely over. His neck was not dislocated, as was at first thought, but concussion of the brain must have caused instant death. The toll-keeper was at his side in a few seconds, and states that his pulse gave only two or three faint throbs. Notice of the accident was at once sent to the city, and his friends went out immediately and brought back the body to his hotel and prepared it for the last journey. His relatives in Washington were notified of the sad occurrence, and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Very, went at once to Norfolk to care for him. On Sunday his own guard escorted his body to the Washington steamer, and the remains were received at Washington by the full marine guard and escorted to the railway station to be taken to Philadelphia, where his funeral took place at Laurel Hill Cemetery on Monday afternoon. His mother and sister were permitted to see his face, which was not bruised at all, the expression being as calm as if he were asleep. Poor mother! how she is to be pitted; so suddenly bereft of her darling boy and at such a time, when to see him she had to leave the bedside of her dying husband. There was another one bending over the dead face, heart-broken, from whom God had torn that life that had been pledged to her by the lips that had grown cold. The old General, who was stricken with paralysis about a month ago, lies at the point of death, and it has been considered unsafe and useless to tell him of the death of his son, in whom his hopes are centered. For years the General has watched his boy following the father's footsteps, and the old man, broken and crippled by his fifty long years' service under the flag, was content to lie down and die, confident that his boy would bear with equal honor for another half century the sword that had so often been drawn in the defence of his country. Poor father, poor mother, poor sister, poor one as dear to him as all the rest! All of us who knew him, be it as messmate, shipmate, or casual friend, will join with a full heart in saying, God bless him; God comfort them.

The French Chamber of Deputies has fixed as the national fête day the 14th of July—the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille—instead of the imperial day, the 15th of August.

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THE LAW**OF
APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION
IN THE ARMY.**

BY LIEUT. WM. E. BIRKIMER, U. S. A.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

A YEAR "divisible by four" has again come upon
the country, and therewith the quadriennial duty
of electing a President. During the present week one
of the two great political parties has opened the canvass,
by selecting its nominee in the person of JAMES A.
GARFIELD, of Ohio—a man who served in the war for
the Union, and rose to the grade of a general officer of
volunteers. We have heard it said that the time for
soldier candidates for the Presidency has gone by; but
this week's event at Chicago tells a different story.
The heart of the country still beats for the men who
fought her battles; and the time when such men cease
to be "available" for the Presidency will be when there
are none left to nominate and none to cast a war veter-
an's ballot.

General GARFIELD, it is true, was not taken as a first
choice, but as a compromise; he was overshadowed at
the outset by a greater soldier, passed reluctantly by
because even the potent name of GRANT could not
counteract a wide-spread hesitation to set aside a cus-
tom, dating from WASHINGTON himself. Yet, when
there was need of a second choice, it fell not on ED-
MUNDS, the ideal Senator, nor on SHERMAN, the Turgot
of America, nor on WASHBURN, the "watch-dog of
the Treasury," but, in spite of their eminent services,
on one who was not exclusively a civilian like all of
these, but an officer of the Union Army as well, so
uniting the experience of statesman and soldier.

Soon, another great political convention is to assem-
ble, at Cincinnati. In the person of one of its most
prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination,
this convention also will have a name at command sym-
bolical of the union of statesmanlike fibre and executive
force—a name associated with some of the most mem-
orable fields of the war. Indeed it may be pro-
nounced impossible to find a man who in so high a
degree personifies the political principles of the party
that meets at Cincinnati, with uniform brilliancy of
military record, as does Maj. Gen. HANCOCK. We look
on this matter, it will be observed, not from a partisan
but from a public and professional standpoint. For
there are certain facts which neither party expediency
nor public observation can ignore; and one of them is
that thus far since the close of the war no one but a
soldier of that war, Regular or volunteer, has been
elected to the Chief Magistracy of this country.

This choice of men who have served their country in
battle, to serve it also in the highest post of civil life,
rests on something quite distinct from popular admira-

tion for military glory, powerful as this may be. The
President is the embodiment of the executive force of
the country—not of its law-making function, or of its
law-interpreting function, but of its law-executing func-
tion. Hence that same sense [of the fitness of things
and of presumable qualifications which impels the selec-
tion of men learned in the law for judicial duties,
naturally points to the selection of men who have had
experience in administration for the Presidency. Un-
questionably such experience can be acquired in other
ways than by service in the Army and Navy; yet, as
the Army and Navy are the executive military force of
the nation, those who are distinguished in the military
life can generally be relied upon to possess strength and
coolness in the hours of exigency—and these are essen-
tial qualities in the head of the nation.

Whenever a soldier has been put in the President's
chair, he has left on the country's annals ample proof of
his ability to command. WASHINGTON's career as Presi-
dent requires no comment; MONROE, the author of a
robust foreign policy that still lives, was a soldier of the
Revolution, and was wounded at Trenton; JACKSON, a
typical soldier-President, crushed nullification; HARRI-
SON and TAYLOR died when their careers in the Chief
Magistracy were as yet undeveloped, but from the
rugged character of the men, it is clear that they would
have exemplified the principle of which we speak;
GRANT never showed any lack of willingness to take re-
sponsibility, and in his vetoes did take responsibility in
a way to guard the Treasury from schemes involving
hundreds of millions; while HAYES, though much less
distinctively a soldier-President, has also pursued his
policy regardless of its popularity, in his own party or
in others, with striking persistence, and will probably
go out of office much more respected and esteemed by
the people as a whole than when he entered it.

The soldierly temperament, we repeat, is the execu-
tive temperament; it is the courageous temperament; it is
the law-obeying temperament. It may sometimes seem
to be too harsh, too unyielding, too strict in construc-
tion, too little disposed to temporize. But it at least
does not procrastinate; it does not waste opportunity by
irresolution; it does not create popular alarm by a dis-
position to refine and quibble; it does not shrink hard
work and quick decision; it does not encourage privy
conspiracy and rebellion by dallying or by vain efforts
to conciliate; it does not shrink from applying the veto
to wrong measures passed by Congress in a spirit
of demagoguery. The spirit of the soldier is in-
deed the opposite of that of the demagogue. And
it must be added that the real value to the country
of its soldier-Presidents has never been fully estimated
from simply knowing the good they have done; for
what we cannot estimate is the ruin they may have
averted. We cannot tell what the real worth of Gen.
WASHINGTON was to the Government just forming—the
ills that may have been warded off by the knowledge
that the country's greatest soldier was in command. We
can see what Gen. JACKSON did in crushing nullification,
because that was a positive act; but we never shall
know what Gen. GRANT may have saved the country
from, either as to malice domestic or foreign foes, by
his mere presence at the head of the Government, with
all the prestige that his presence implied. Some con-
ception of the difference between the soldierly and the
unsoldierly temperament may, however, be obtained
from contrasting the historic conduct of a JACKSON with
the historic conduct of a BUCHANAN.

We do not seek to push our suggestions upon this
subject further than they legitimately go. We keep in
mind the JEFFERSONS, MADISONS, and LINCOLNS of the
Presidency, as well as its WASHINGTONS, JACKSONS, and
GRANTS. But certain it is that the civilian temperament
is not more law-abiding than the soldierly. We some-
times hear it said that the military element is fond of
setting aside the civil law for martial law. As a fact,
however, the military element is the supporter of estab-
lished law. In its nature it is a conservative power;
wherever it destroys, it is only in order to conserve;
its first principle is the obedience of orders; and when
its representatives, or those who have been schooled in
it, attain to the Chief Magistracy, their distinguishing
characteristic is the vigor, fidelity, and effectiveness
with which they execute the laws of the land.

THE CHILIANS AT CALLAO.

We get this week some details well worth study, of
the Chilean artillery practice in bombarding Callao.
The events described immediately preceded the capture
of Arica. According to our official advices on
May 10, the Chilean vessels Blanco Encalada, Huas-
car, O'Higgins, Pilcomayo, Amazona, and Angamos
opened fire on the forts and Peruvian vessels at Callao,
at distances from 4,000 to 8,000 yards, and kept it up
three hours. Of nearly 400 shells not more than two

per cent. fell short of the objects at which aimed. The forts and some of the Peruvian vessels returned the fire, but with no effect, as their shells, with but few exceptions, fell short. Nearly 200 projectiles were fired by them. None of the Chilean vessels were struck. The fire of the Chileans was considered remarkably accurate in view of the distance. Although the Peruvian vessels were behind the walls of the mole, well protected by sand-bags, all were struck, and one seriously damaged. Much damage was done to houses in the line of fire. The blockade is said to be quite effective, but men-of-war of neutral nations are allowed to enter and leave the harbor at pleasure. A blockade of Ancon was instituted May 11, which cuts off communication with Lima by water.

To the foregoing may be added this description from the mails:

The action on the part of the Chileans was carried on at very long range. The *Huascar*, which was nearest to the batteries, maneuvered at a distance of 3,000 to 4,000 yards, and fired altogether 180 times. The *Picomayo* lay about 500 yards further out, and fired 112 times. The *Amazonas*, at a distance of 5,000 yards, fired but 37 shells, and the *Agosco*, at 5,000 yards distant, fired 112. Despite the great distance of the ships, our projectiles fell far over the mole, and in no case fell short. The *O'Higgins*, to the southeast, bombarded from a distance of 2,500 yards, and fired by count 55 times. Three times the men at the point battery were driven from their guns, and though no irreparable damage was done, her shell exploding on the point, scattered the sand bags in every direction. Her shelling prevented the 1,000 pounds on the point from being well served. The Chilean flagship *Blanco Encalada* engaged the same battery at a distance of 3,600 yards, but fired only thirteen shots, and then withdrew entirely out of range. The total number of shells fired by the Chilean fleet was 265, and of these some 300 exploded ashore. It is not yet known what damage was done, but the captured training ship *Saucy Jack* was sunk inside the mole, and a shell exploding over the *Union* killed and wounded some fifteen men. The beams which barricaded the entrance to the dock were struck twice and the logs blown high in the air. The *Chalaco* was struck by a heavy shell about amidships and nine men were killed and wounded. The casualties at the batteries on shore are not yet known, but they are not serious, except at the battery on the point, whence a number of dead and wounded were seen to be carried away. Some thirty shells exploded in the city itself, but the extent of the damage is not great. During the whole of the firing the mole, which was the most dangerous position in the whole surroundings, was crowded with spectators, who greeted every Peruvian shot with cries of "Viva el Peru." Numerous shells exploded above and about this crowd, but fortunately none of the fragments struck among these spectators. On the other hand, a peaceful pedestrian on the Calle de Lima, a mile from the water front, was blown to pieces by a bursting shell. The firing from the forts ashore was deliberate, and the aim much better than on April 23. The monitor *Union*, *Bianca*, and *Talamanca* joined in the firing, but as their guns were of very small calibre their shot mostly fell short. Of the 195 shots fired from shore about eighty per cent. fell short. The Rodman battery, with its 15-inch guns, did by far the best firing, and its projectiles fell about the *Huascar* in all directions and many passed over one thousand yards beyond her. The extreme range attained by the shore batteries was about six thousand yards, and it was evident that the charges of the guns had been materially increased since the previous bombardment. The Dictator, *Piccola*, was present at the Santa Rosa battery during the conflict, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the Peruvians. Cheers and shouts accompanied the flight of the projectiles which came near the feet of the enemy. The Chileans, on the contrary, were as quiet and sedate in all their movements as though out for target practice. None of the Chilean vessels were injured, and, as far as could be observed from the bay, none were struck. Although the bombardment at extreme ranges gives almost absolute safety to the vessels engaged, yet the meagre results achieved render doubtful its value as a means of offence. With the exception of the killed and wounded, the Peruvians are in no way crippled, and as ready to resume the fray to-morrow as they were yesterday. Callao has been abandoned for over three weeks, its business destroyed; and the little harm which a distant bombardment can now cause will hardly equal the cost of the powder and shell expended. From the performance of the *Angamos* gun yesterday it is very evident that it would be easy for her to drop shells in Lima from Miraflores Bay, and as there are no heavy guns mounted, her firing would be unopposed. The extreme distance from which the *Angamos* fired was between ten thousand and eleven thousand yards, and the shell dropped far inland. The fuses used by the Chileans being percussion exploded only on striking. Toward the end of the engagement, one of the Peruvian batteries used time fuse shells, which in every case burst short and high in the air. Small arms and machine guns were only used when the *Huascar*, then at 4,000 yards from the battery on the point, fired eight Nordenfelts one pound balls, which all fell short. The Chilean Admiral Riveros has declared his intention of blockading Ancon this week, but it is believed by all that no decisive movement will be undertaken until the fall of Arica.

BRIG.-GEN. BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster-General of the Army, has been retired at his own request, after more than forty-six years of faithful service. The record of Gen. Alvord is an enviable one. As a lieutenant and captain in the line he was an efficient and valuable officer, and as a general officer in the Volunteer Service during the Civil War he did valuable service on the Pacific Coast. He served in the 4th Infantry with Gen. Grant, and when the office of Paymaster-General was made vacant by the voluntary retirement of that most estimable officer, Gen. Brice, Gen. Grant nominated Gen. Alvord for the position, which he has held with much credit. The retirement of Paymaster-General Alvord brings up the momentous question of his successor. Gen. Nathan W. Brown, the senior Assistant Paymaster-General, will, if the seniority rule is followed, be appointed to the position, and his long and faithful services and the military services of his family seem to entitle him to the promotion. As his retirement must, in the order of things, take place in a short time, it would be a deserved compliment to a worthy officer. Gen. Brown is the son of the late Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown, Commanding General of the Army.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We recently gave a sketch of the Bill on the French Staff which has been now under discussion for the last eight years. After having been tossed backwards and forwards, from Chamber to Chamber, from committee to committee, rejected by this War Minister and modified

by that, there now appears a prospect of its being passed. At least, General Farre gave evidence lately before a mixed committee, which, it is supposed, will eventually settle this vexed question—is the Staff to be a special service, or open to any officer who may qualify for it? The latest report made upon this subject by a committee of the Senate differed entirely from the report made by a committee of the Lower House, and therefore it was at last determined to form what is called a "committee of conciliation," which, it is fondly hoped, will solve the knotty problem which has given so much trouble. General Farre himself wishes to see the present staff corps suppressed, and the new corps composed in time of peace of 300 staff officers and 124 archivists. The 300 officers would, according to his prospect, have to pass through the superior school of war, which would receive yearly 60 captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants. No staff officer would be allowed to remain on the staff for more than four years at a time; he would then have to rejoin the Army, and could only be recalled to the staff after having served with the troops for three or four years. The dissolution of the present staff would be accomplished by degrees, and only be terminated in six years."

THE Court of Claims has decided in favor of the sureties of the late Samuel M. Reynolds, an additional paymaster of volunteers during the war and since dead. In December, 1865, Col. Reynolds and his clerk went on business to the First National Bank, Washington, having in their possession two packages of public money, one containing \$10,000 and the other \$15,000. While engaged with the paying teller the package containing \$15,000 was adroitly stolen from beneath Reynolds' eye. Under the acts of 1870 and 1872 he was allowed credit for this loss to the extent of \$5,000. His sureties made good the balance. Petition was made to Congress for relief, but it was not until 1879 that an act was passed, under which the case went to the Court of Claims, there to be adjudged according to its merits. After an exhaustive resumé of the case the following opinion was rendered by the court:

Accordingly, we find numerous suggestions by the learned counsel for the defendants, as to the means by which Col. Reynolds might have avoided this loss. But the employment of such means presupposes a knowledge of the necessity for them. Col. Reynolds had no reason to anticipate the emergency. The betrayal of anxiety by actions of preventive and unusual caution might attract attention, arouse curiosity, and awaken the cupid of dishonesty. Apparent indifference may, under circumstances, disarm suspicion and become a measure of efficient and prudent strategy. There was nothing in the external appearance of the packages which might indicate that their contents were of unusual value. There was nothing to excite suspicion as to the presence of sharpers and rogues, either at the Treasury or at the bank. There was no cause for Col. Reynolds to apprehend that any interruption of his own vigilance would not be supplied by that of his clerk, who was by his side. The very fact that he had just openly indorsed a check and was arranging for its payment, would induce strangers to infer that he was about to receive money, rather than that he had already received a sum. The suddenness, the boldness, the adroitness, and the success of the theft indicate the employment, by a practiced hand, of some artifice by which his vigilance was entrapped into a brief inattention, against which reasonable prudence could not guard, and which human sagacity could not foresee. In our opinion, it is just and equitable, under the circumstances, that the claimant should obtain the relief they ask; and it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that they have judgment as prayed for.

WE note with extreme regret the evidences of ill feeling resulting from the efforts of Captain Jouett to secure the advancement on the Navy list to which he believes himself justly entitled. The letters we elsewhere publish, and which have already appeared in print, show to what extent this controversy has embittered feeling and disturbed the relations between Capt. Jouett—who has been very generally, and most deservedly popular—and his fellows. That Captain Jouett should be irritated by the effort made to defeat the purpose he has at heart is only natural, but is it not equally natural that this effort should be made? There is a Sunday-school story of the herd of cows who stood peacefully together until one, striving for a better place, administered a kick to another, when the peaceful herd was transformed into a struggling mass of angry contestants. We commend the moral to officers who are not willing to curb their ambition, even to the extent of submitting to what they regard as injustice, rather than rouse to fever heat those jealousies which destroy good feeling, demoralize the Service, and force from Congress and the Country the impatient exclamation, "a plague on both your houses." The Navy has quite enough to do in protecting itself against indifference and neglect, not to say open hostility; it has no strength to waste in personal contentions.

CAPT. CHARLES KING, U. S. Army (retired), formerly of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, has issued in pamphlet form his series of sketches entitled "Campaigning with Crook." They are dedicated to Gen. Crook, "our commander in Arizona, our leader from the Platte to the Yellowstone, our comrade in every hardship and privation." The sketches originally appeared in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and recount in terse and vivid form the story of cavalry experiences in the Sioux war of

1876. They are exceedingly readable, and amid the graver matters relating to Indian warfare, its dangers and vicissitudes, are interspersed amusing stories of camp life and incidents on the march and at the bivouac. To all a due share of the glories of the campaign is allotted, and of the results achieved he says: "In the following year Gen. Crook's broad department, the grand ranges of the Black Hills and Big Horn, the boundless prairies of Nebraska and Wyoming, were as clear of hostile warriors as two years before they were of settlers, and to-day the lovely valleys of the North, thanks to his efforts, and the ceaseless vigilance of Gens. Terry and Miles in guarding the line, are the peaceful homes of hundreds of hardy pioneers."

AN examination of the Sunday Civil Service Appropriation bill now before Congress shows that the Secretary of the Navy has had the foresight to procure the addition to it of half-a-dozen lines, providing that balances on hand at the end of the fiscal year, from which existing contracts are being paid, shall not be carried to the surplus fund. In this way he secures a continuance of work and supply of materials absolutely necessary for the good of the service, and saves from loss honest contractors who could not possibly fulfill their contracts within the two years in which the appropriations were available under general statute. In addition to the appropriation above mentioned, exempt from the operations of these statutes, are the following: Allowance for reduction of wages under eight hour law; indemnity to seamen and marines for lost clothing; prize money to captors. The importance of this action on the part of the Secretary is shown by the fact that it is, as we learn, the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out very stringently this year the rule requiring the transfer to the surplus fund of unexpected balances of appropriations as provided by section 3690, R. S.

ON Saturday last, the 5th of June, a paper by the General of the Army was read before the Military Service Institution at the rooms on Governor's Island. The paper was on Military Law, and continued the subject of the General's letter of December 9, 1879, "so handsomely presented," says Gen. Sherman, "in the second number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*." The General declared his object to be only to assist some one else who may undertake the work of compiling the Common Law Military, as Coke, Blackstone, Kent and others have compiled the Common Law Civil; but he produced a very valuable and interesting essay on that subject, which is entitled to a higher place than that of material *pour servir*.

THE *Morning News* of Savannah, of June 3, devotes almost a column of praise to the last issued number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*. It gives a brief resumé of the several articles in the *Journal*, and closes by saying: "There are no military officers of any nation, as a class, superior in education and ability, to those of our own country. In consequence, there is no branch of science or of art that has not been illustrated, or amplified, by some of them. We have a right, then, to expect from them a journal of the highest order of cultivation, such as is the present number, and it should have a place in every public library. In conclusion, it would be unjust to the publishers, Messrs. W. C. and F. P. Church, 240 Broadway, N. Y., to pass over in silence the excellent and substantial style in which the journal is gotten up."

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, a typical Democrat, in the debate on the River and Harbor bill, said: "I have never yet heard of a defalcation in the expenditure of money on your harbors or on the improvement of your rivers. Long as I have been in public life, either in the other House or here, I have never heard of an Army officer, an Army engineer, who had charge of public works being suspected of a misuse of the public funds intrusted to his care."

THE House passed the Ute Treaty bill with an amendment. As it passed the Senate, the bill provided for a dispersion of the three bands of Utes into Western Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. The House changed the bill so as to confine the Indians to Colorado. The agreement provides for the expenditure of \$35,000 for starting the Utes in farming, and for the annual payment of \$75,000 to the tribe, the condition being that they shall give up most of their large and valuable reservation.

GEN. JOHN B. MCINTOSH, U. S. A., President of the Cavalry Corps, requests us to announce that the Reunion of the Cavalry Corps will be held at Burlington

Vt., on June 16. The headquarters of the Corps will be at the American House, and the business meeting will be held at 11 A. M. of June 16.

The Secretary of the Navy, June 5th, wrote a long communication to the chairman of the Naval Committee of Congress upon the subject of affairs in Alaska. His suggestions are made with the approval of the President. He calls attention to the necessity of such legislation as will relieve the Navy of civil, in conjunction with its legitimate, duties in the Territory, which it has been performing for a year past. Commander Beardslee, of the *Jamestown*, has been compelled to establish and maintain police regulations at Sitka, and take charge of matters the same as if he were the duly appointed Governor of the Territory. He has succeeded admirably, preserved peace, promoted friendly relations with the Indian tribes, and made great improvement in many respects among the people.

The Marine Corps is about dispensing with what is called the monkey cap, an English round cap which was adopted by the Uniform Board of 1875, but proved an entire failure; also with white cap covers, which, by a strange oversight, the board did not include in its report. In lieu of these, a summer helmet will probably be introduced.

The Secretary of the Navy, upon the report of the boards appointed that the hull, boilers, and machinery of the *Gulnare* are not suited for a voyage to the Arctic regions, has declined to accept that vessel from Capt. Howgate under a recent act of Congress.

We learn that the day of publication of "Preble's History of the U. S. Flag" has been unavoidably postponed until September 15, when copies will be forwarded to subscribers by the publishers, Messrs. A. Williams and Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Hei ji Shinbun is the name of our service contemporary in Japan, which being translated appears in English as the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Senate has, as will be seen, adopted an amendment to the Civil Service Appropriation bill giving Col. Albert Myer, the head of the Signal Corps, the rank of Brigadier-General.

CONGRESS has so amended its adjournment resolution as to make it take effect June 16, when we shall bid good bye to legislation until the hot weather is over.

LONDON tidings are that the Chilians have captured Arica.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN JOUETT.

The following appears in the *Texas Journal of Commerce*, Galveston, April 17, 1880.

We are permitted to give some extracts from pungent points in a recent correspondence between Capt. Chubb and Jas. E. Jouett, Captain in the U. S. Navy, concerning matters connected with the capture of the *Royal Yacht*, of the Confederate States navy, during the late war.

Of course neither of the letters were intended for publication, and we are therefore compelled to omit some of the adjectives which deprive them of a portion of their seasoning. But our representative has got a pretty full text. The first letter begins thus:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1880.

Captain Thomas Chubb:

MY DEAR SIR: I was nominated for the grade of commodore by the President, but was defeated by a miserable set of . . . who were jealous of having done nothing themselves during our late unpleasant war. Among other things said was a statement that the *Royal Yacht* was a miserable little blockade runner, with only three white men on board.

I would be obliged to you if you would write me your knowledge of all that took place of that fight. I was of the impression you had all of the Galveston pilots on board, that you intended running to Havana, leave your Galveston pilots to move in blockade runners—you to ship a new crew, go out and capture some good vessels, take guns and arms on board, and go on the seas as a privateer.

It was my impression that you made a most gallant and determined fight—at least I had all I wanted—as you punched me through the right arm and into my lungs with a boarding pike. I would be obliged to you if you would give me your honest opinion as to my conduct during the fight, and my actions or acts on the way to the ship. Whether or not I bore myself like a man or a coward? And how I treated you as a prisoner and a man? And what was my conduct as contrasted with others?

I have been censured by others for saying that Lieut. Mitchell behaved badly. I will not be wounded by any frankness you may indulge in. I am seeking the truth.

Let me hear from you at your very earliest convenience, and you will greatly oblige, yours most truly,
JAMES E. JOUETT, Captain U. S. Navy,
912 Fifteenth Street, Washington, City, D. C.

Commodore Chubb's reply:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 2, 1880.

Jas. E. Jouett, Captain U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Having recently been informed of your nomination by the President for promotion to the grade of Commodore in the Navy, and also that a report is being circulated

at Washington to the effect that the Confederate *Royal Yacht*, which was attacked and successfully boarded by an armed force under your immediate command from the launches of the United States frigate *Sanlee*, off Galveston Island, on the morning of the 8th of October, 1861, was an unarmed vessel and her crew principally negroes, I, who had the honor of commanding her on that occasion, have concluded to write to you and state the facts, giving you permission to make such use of this letter as you may deem proper.

The *Royal Yacht* had only been commissioned by the Confederate government, and, at the time of the attack referred to, carried one 32-pounder gun, mounted amidships. Her crew were well supplied with arms and ammunition. They were experienced ship-masters and Galveston pilots, and had been selected with reference to their skill and bravery. There were no negroes aboard.

The *Royal Yacht* was approached on each side by the launches of the *Sanlee*, about 2 o'clock, A. M. The attack on her port side, directed, as I afterward learned, by one Lieut. Mitchell, was successfully resisted, and the assaulting party from that side driven back; but the men in the boat on her starboard side, who were under your immediate command, inspired by the encouraging words of their leader, were not to be baffled in their purpose, and the little band who composed the crew of the *Royal Yacht*, after a stubborn resistance were forced to yield.

As soon as you had removed your prisoners and the dead and wounded from the *Royal Yacht*, to your own boats, you strewed the deck of the former with oil, or other inflammable substance, and striking a lighted match to her, abandoned her to the flames. Her rigging and sails were entirely destroyed, but she was rescued by the Confederate war steamer *General Rusk*, before her hull had sustained much damage. Had you tarried five minutes longer, the *Rusk*, which was then coming to our assistance, would certainly have recaptured us.

The attack upon the *Royal Yacht* was a hazardous undertaking on your part, for she was, at the time, lying directly under cover of the guns of the port at Pelican Spit.

I cannot let pass the opportunity of bearing testimony to your kind and magnanimous treatment of me and those under my command after we had surrendered to you, and as long as we were your prisoners; nor shall I ever forget your solicitude for the comfort of others, to the neglect of yourself, though you were suffering from wounds in the arm and breast, made by a boarding pike in my hands, just as you attempted to board the *Royal Yacht*.

Had Lieut. Mitchell acted like a brave man and done his duty as you did, he could have boarded me with his men and wound up the fight; but his running away as he did with his boat and crew, left the brunt of the battle for you to wage against the crew of the *Royal Yacht*, and of course we gave you the best we could. But for Mitchell's bad conduct you probably would not have gotten the wounds you did. I shall never forget your coolness and presence of mind when stricken down—you arose and returned nobly to the charge, shouting at the top of your voice, "board her, men, d—n her! board her!"

Your treatment of me while I was a prisoner of war in your hands was very different from that extended to me by Capt. Eagle, commander of the U. S. frigate *Sanlee*. When you got alongside, day was scarcely breaking—Eagle, the old flint lock, hallowed down to you in the boats, "Lieut. Jouett, is anybody hurt?" "Send down the cot, sir!" was your reply. I was to take up the dead and wounded.

I thought at the time that, if he, Eagle, expected to go into a fight without somebody getting hurt, I'd like to have gone into that sort of a fight myself. Eagle ought to have been in command of a "home guard" made up of old women, in lieu of commanding a U. S. frigate. Well do I remember the first salutation I got from him. It was, "come up you d—n pirates, come up: you ought to be hung at the yard arm." I have no doubt he would like to have done that very thing, but as hanging didn't pay at that time, and would have exceeded his commission, he didn't attempt it. But he did order me in double irons, handcuffs and shackles, the marks of which I still carry. Yet I can forgive the old fellow, and serve the Government of the United States to-day, better than he did.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

THOMAS CHUBB.

To those who now look on with love for a restored Union; for the blessings of peace, and for a greatly extended commerce and all the hopes and possibilities of this great nation, it is decidedly refreshing to see these old "salts" thus candidly and plainly criticising each other's conduct, and bearing testimony to true valor wherever found, and scorching from his hiding place the coward and oppressor.

The fight and capture of the *Royal Yacht* was a sharp and spirited affair, and at the time was known all over the South. There is no doubt but that Capt. Jouett deserves much credit for the part he so courageously bore—his gallant conduct was equal to all emergencies. When the Union forces poured upon the deck of the little craft her defenders retreated to her cabin, several men were killed or wounded with boarding pikes while trying to force a passage. One boarding pike, in the hands of Capt. Chubb, was cut short off with a cutlass, supposed to be wielded by now Captain, then Lieut., Jouett. Finally Capt. Chubb, after seriously contemplating putting a match to the magazine, was persuaded to surrender on the promise from Captain Jouett, that not a hair of his head or those of his crew should be harmed if he would do so. It was short and sharp work all around.

In this connection we publish the letter which follow, addressed to a Boston friend of Capt. Jouett. We feel entirely justified in republishing it here, as it has been put into type for private circulation, accompanied by an affidavit from Mr. Wilson, to prove the correctness of the copy.—ED. JOURNAL.

ERRITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1879.

MY DEAR WILSON: Capt. Clark Wells stands in my way of promotion. He asserts that his services and record is as good, if not better, than mine. I think the Secretary and President if very quietly informed of his conduct, would push him aside and do me justice. You know as well as all others, that he did not behave well. Capt. Mullaney says you promised him to give him a statement in writing of the conduct of Wells, during the passage of the forts.

All agree that you stood on the bridge, and all agree that a colored man was the only one on the poop. Won't you please answer me these questions: 1st. Where did Capt. Wells stand during the fight and passage of the forts? 2d. Was he at all times on the poop-deck? 3d. Was he in position to overlook the fight, and to manage his own ship, and to aid his consorts? 4th. Was he not most of the time below the hammock railing under the break of the poop?

5th. When the *Owaida*, your consort, was disabled, did he go in the rigging, or in any conspicuous part of his vessel, and command the two vessels?

Did not the *Galena* cast off from her consort and fall to tow her to a place of safety, as was his duty to do? Did not Capt. Brown, of the *Alasca*, have to come to the aid of the *Owaida*, and take her to a place of safety? Did the *Galena* obey the order "Gunboats chase the enemy's gunboats"? Did you not stand upon the bridge exposed, to all purposes take charge of your vessel? Did not executive officer of the *Owaida*, after Capt. Mullaney was wounded, and carried below, virtually command the two vessels?

Now, Charley Wilson, you owe this to me, to the Service, and to yourself to answer these questions frankly and fully. In haste, I am yours truly,
J. E. JOUETT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

LINEAL PROMOTION.—THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have just read the summary in your number of the 29th of May of the article of Capt. Romeyn, on the subject of "Lineal Promotion."

Not having seen any comments or reply to his arguments by those officers who will be injuriously affected by his proposed plan, I venture to enter my protest at once as one of them.

I will premise by saying that I signed the petition circulated years ago—asking for the change in the law of promotion—and am still an advocate of the change to the lineal system, believing it to be the only fair and equitable one. I heartily sympathize also with those officers who have remained with their regiments, and have been overslaughed in promotion by their more fortunate juniors. I have, however, no consideration for these officers who, at the reorganization in 1869, figured round and jumped where they thought they were to make rank by it, and slipped up in their calculations—men who abandoned their own regiments, and thereby brought their juniors to the head of the list, and now parade their promotion and complain of it as a gross injustice to themselves.

While I approve of the system urged by the petitioners, at the hands of Capt. Romeyn, I disapprove of the remedy he proposes to cure—the inequalities resulting from the system in practice. It smacks more of selfishness than of the golden rule. He would remedy his own wrongs at the expense of the rights of others. He would perpetrate upon a body of innocent men a greater injustice than the one he complains of. It becomes simply a question of legal rights, and not one of sentiment or sympathy. The officers whom he would degrade in rank to advance those of his party, hold their places by virtue of law, and cannot be displaced without the commission of a breach of the implied contract existing between these officers and the Government—an act I am sure they will find Congress will be very loth to do.

The petitioners cannot complain that the law has been unfairly administered, in consequence of which they have suffered, or that they have been tricked or misled in any way. They all accepted their commissions voluntarily, and with a full knowledge of the laws governing the Army, and have submitted to those laws without question—so that they are now estopped from setting up the plea of an injustice done them. The petitioners have over-reached themselves, and should moderate their demands to accord with reason and justice. They should remember that this is an unfriendly atmosphere for the passage of retrospective laws, especially those which are to work an injustice upon innocent parties.

The petitioners should not make enemies of those who are really their friends and sympathizers, and who will use their influence in the advocacy of the lineal system. They should remember that the injustice wrought by the regimental system is not greater to-day than it has been, and that it has been running for half a century or more; that its effects are seen in the list of field officers as well as company officers; that it is too late to remedy these errors now; that what has been done has been perfectly legal, and consequently in the eye of the law right and just, and that however grievous or disadvantageous the operations of the law may have been upon some, the proper way of seeking relief is not to demand an ouster of those who are in the enjoyment of their lawful rights. For myself, I cannot comprehend how the remedy proposed can be by any possibility of means be justly and equitably administered, nor how the innumerable clashing interests are to be harmonized and adjusted. Where is the matter to begin and where is it to end? Is it arbitrarily to step in and begin just where the petitioners want it to, counting only dates of first lieutenant as the basis of settlement? What about those who ranked the first lieutenants as second lieutenants, but who are now ranked in turn? How about the captains already promoted, who were senior first lieutenants, to those who antedated them as captains? How about the majors, lieutenant-colonels and colonels, who are ranked in some instances by their own plebes? Is this to be a special law for the benefit of first lieutenants?

The fact is what's done is done and cannot be remedied. Colonels Carlin, Wilkins, Dodge, Mason, and Whistler cannot now be put over Col. Black, although all of them ranked him as a cadet several years. He gained by the regimental system, and must have the benefit of it from now henceforth. No law can take it away from him, nor can it put any lieutenant over the last captain promoted under the law.

As I am after information, and as Capt. Romeyn uses names in his article, I will presume to do the same, and ask where Lieut. Mitchell, of the 3d, the senior lieutenant of infantry, is going to locate in the captains' list when his day comes? Lieut. Mitchell ranked Capt.

Thompson, of the 12th Infantry; is he going to drop in just ahead of him and jump Capt. Sanno, who ranked them both? How about Sanno, how is his date of 1871 going to overreach Thompson, whose date is 1867, and so on to the end of the chapter? The gem puzzle conundrum of 14, 13, 15 is simply play to the combinations that would arise under the devised plan of the petitioners. Their plan is a delusion. While they may figure their own places, they must see how many others may be dislodged in the operation, and I wager it would be totally impossible to do justice to all, and that the attempt would develop complications and combinations so infinitely great as to make the man a lunatic in six weeks who would be foolhardy enough to attempt it. If they want the new law let them ask for it, and that simply. To overturn the order of things to gratify a dozen or so men would create confusion and dissatisfaction among a thousand, and that justly so.

Take Capt. Romeyn's list of frightful examples of "young and inexperienced" men who have jumped in promotion from a dozen to a hundred officers of "age and tried skill," and who are they? The undersigned is one who overslaughed sixty-eight experienced officers. He has been commissioned nearly nineteen years; was a first lieutenant twelve years, and thinks himself old enough and experienced enough for the duties of a company commander. So it is with all of the others. Every captain enumerated on his list, I presume, has served from fifteen to eighteen years as a commissioned officer, and is in the close neighborhood of forty years old; and if they are ever to arrive at a suitable age for the great responsibility of the office of captain it is safe to presume that they have attained that age now. There are no boys on that list; they are all veterans of war experience, and only got their promotion after years of waiting; yet they are the "young and inexperienced" men who are set forth by the plaintiffs in this case.

I imagine I see the smile of grim humor that must have stolen over the countenance of Capt. Romeyn as he spread on paper his concluding argument, and called to mind the gray and baldheaded officers that came under its provisions. It is safe to allege that the last fifty captains on the list, all of whom have been advanced within the past two years, will quite equal in age those of any fifty you may take in a lump from it, not excluding the senior fifty, all of whom have been captains on an average of seventeen years.

The complainants cannot hope to succeed by distorting facts or setting forth isolated examples of the inequalities in the working of the law, nor by throwing dust in the eyes of people. The "young and inexperienced" will be heard from. And now speaking of Capt. Romeyn's own regiment. Had Logan and Rice remained in their old regiment both would have been captains years ago; Hargous would have gotten his first lieutenantancy in 1872, and Romeyn himself might have been the jumper of "68" files to his captaincy instead of the undersigned, had he accepted the transfer arranged between us in 1870. He ought not to growl at my luck now. The fact is we are not all born rich or handsome, but that does not give us the right to throw vitriol into the face of our neighbor nor to burn down his house. We only ask justice to all under the law.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. 25th Infantry.

THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

Although the exciting times at Chicago during the past week have claimed much of the attention of both Houses and caused a disinclination for business until the "long agony" should be over, several matters of interest to the services have been disposed of.

The Senate has passed the bill providing for a Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General for the Navy, taking as a substitute for its own bill the House Bill 2788 and adding certain amendments. The bill as passed authorizes the President to appoint for the term of four years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the Navy or the Marine Corps, a Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain in the Navy, or a colonel in the Marine Corps, as the case may be; that the office of the Judge-Advocate-General shall be in the Navy Department, where he shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards for the examination of officers for retirement and promotion in the naval service, and perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the solicitor and naval judge-advocate-general.

As will be seen from a report elsewhere, Captain William B. Remey, of the Marine Corps, has been promoted to the position.

The House Bill appropriating \$4,600 for a monument to General Herkimer, who was killed at the battle of Oriskany, has been passed by the Senate.

The Senate has passed the House Bill 4006, authorizing the President of the United States to nominate doctors Thomas Owens and William Martin assistant surgeons in the Navy, with a proviso "that they shall pass the customary examination into their mental, professional and physical fitness for the appointment." The Bill S. 662 to restore William C. Spencer to a captaincy in the Army (he resigned in December, 1862, under charges of disloyalty) was considered in the Senate June 5. Mr. Burnside opposed the passage of the bill, saying, "if we go on for ten years as we have been going on for the past few years, in reference to the reinstatement of officers in the Army, the discipline will be just about ruined." The bill went over.

A resolution has been adopted in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the papers relative to the promotion of Commodore Donald McNeill.

The Senate has passed S. 1742 relating to the sale of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation; S. 153 restoring Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey, U. S. Navy, from the retired to the active list of the Navy; S. 313 for the relief of late Paymaster J. E. Burbank, U. S.

Army, from losses of public money while on duty; S. 1660 for the relief of William P. Chambliss, late Major 4th U. S. Cavalry, reported upon adversely by the Military Committee, has been taken up and placed on the calendar for further consideration.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the Senate and referred to committees:

To the Military Committee.—Petition of J. L. Henry of Kentucky, late of the U. S. Army, praying compensation for an invention in rifled cannon; petitions of officers of the Army at Jackson Barracks, La., praying for the passage of an act making retirement compulsory at the age of sixty-two; H. R. 2058 for the relief of Redmond Tully, late 1st Lieutenant 1st U. S. Artillery.

To the Committee on Claims.—Petition of Captain Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, asking relief for loss of personal property destroyed by fire at Vancouver Barracks, March 8, 1880.

In the debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, which has passed the Senate, Mr. Beck explained that the bill, as it came from the House, appropriated \$21,599,647.96, and that the committee has increased this by \$1,334,304.24. This covered \$50,000 for quarters at Fort Omaha, \$125,000 at San Antonio, \$20,000 at Fort Monroe, \$50,000 at Musselshell River, M. T., and \$100,000 at Fort Assiniboine; \$200,000 for the Pensacola Navy Yard; \$2,336.60 for the Marine Barracks at Washington, Norfolk and Annapolis; \$25,000 for military surveys and reconnaissances, and \$15,000 for completing the office work of the geographical and topographical surveys. In explaining the need for some of these appropriations, Mr. Beck said: "There is Fort Assiniboine, a fort where our soldiers have to be marched every year, living in tents during the summer and removing there during the winter at great cost, a fort along the line where all the hostile Indians make their raids upon the country. It was made plain to us that that fort ought to be used and the soldiers kept there, and we gave \$100,000 to build a fort at that point. Take another example, San Antonio, Texas. It was made apparent to us that that point had to be a military headquarters along the Mexican frontier, as long as Mexico remains a Republic separate from us. We have ninety acres of land there; we have partial buildings; we are paying to-day \$20,000 a year for rent for quarters and commutation of quarters for our officers; we said that it was a proper thing to put up the necessary buildings at San Antonio, so as to save that \$20,000 a year rent, and we agreed to give \$125,000 for that purpose. That will only cost the United States \$25,000 a year, and in six years the \$125,000 will be saved. We considered that it was economy to do that, although we were thereby increasing the bill."

He also explained the necessity of the \$150,000 appropriated for the dry dock at Mare Island, and the \$200,000 for repairing the neglected Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla.

"We were asked," he continued, "to put on \$4,000,000 to finish monitors by the Naval Committee. We have endeavored to resist that, and as far as our committee is concerned, we have resisted it, because that is a matter that should stand on its own merits. It ought not to be dragged down by this bill, and it ought not to drag the bill down, or drive it up, as the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Withers) says, by adding this much to it, as part of the expenditures of the Government, when this is to carry out old contracts made in years gone by."

The consideration of the bill was continued on Wednesday, June 9, when Mr. McPherson moved to add an appropriation of \$2,220 for an annual clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he is Chairman. He intends during the summer to visit all the naval stations of the country, to gain information on which to propose legislation next winter. He would have to pay his own expenses, but thought the Government should pay the clerk of the committee, the same as other committee clerks are paid. Adopted.

Mr. McPherson submitted an amendment appropriating \$200,000 to place 12-inch compound iron and steel turrets upon the ironclad monitor *Miantonomoh*.

Mr. Beck moved to lay the amendment on the table. The committee had refused to report it because it would load the bill down so as to kill it.

Mr. McPherson wanted to know if the Senator from Kentucky wanted to choke off debate on this amendment, in the face of the demand of the people for some betterment of our weak Navy.

Mr. Beck replied that it was the duty of the Naval Committee to report bills concerning the ironclads if they desired such legislation, and not smother the matter in committee until too late to report a bill and then thrust the matter on the Appropriations Committee and ask them to imperil the passage of a great appropriation bill by tacking this doubtful appropriation on it.

Mr. McPherson defended the action of the Naval Committee concerning the ironclads. The Boards of Survey had reported very recently, and the committee had immediately thereafter taken the only course open to them by recommending certain appropriations to the Appropriation Committee, for completing the vessels. It was thought wise economy to finish this vessel with first-rate armor rather than by cheap and easily-penetrable armor.

Mr. Beck's motion to lay on the table was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. McPherson moved to appropriate \$3,300,000 to finish the ironclad monitors *Amphitrite*, *Puritan*, *Terror*, and *Monadnock*. He did not know as it was needful for him to say anything in support of the amendment, after the last vote.

Mr. Beck moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony called for the yeas and nays. He wanted to see who was in favor of a Navy and who was not. Several Senators cried "too late," and the call was not seconded.

A provision has been added to the bill in the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of War to collect in his office the title papers, etc., of real property under his juris-

diction, and have abstract of titles prepared. The following amendment of the Committee was also adopted by the Senate: "There shall be added to the Signal Corps fifty privates; and from and after the passage of this act the Chief Signal Officer shall have the rank and pay of a brigadier-general."

The House has passed Senate bill 194, authorizing the Fort Harker Military Reservation, in Kansas, to be turned over to the Interior Department for sale; Senate bill 1296, to approve and repair the Mullan wagon road between Forts Missoula and Cour D'Alene; S. 1638, authorizing the closing of the accounts of the late Rear Admiral A. H. Foote, U. S. N.; H. R. 2058, authorizing the President to restore Redmond Tully, late 1st Lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Infantry, to the Army, and S. 1281, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to introduce cotton cordage into the naval service of the United States.

The Military Committee of the House has reported a bill (6384) for the relief of Captain R. F. Bernard, 1st U. S. Cavalry, giving him pay of 2d Lieut. of Cavalry from Jan. 5, 1862, to Sept. 15, 1863. It has reported favorably upon H. R. 5479, to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battle field.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the House and referred to committees:

To the Military Committee.—S. 1331, to authorize a retired list of non-commissioned officers of the Army, who have served thirty years or upward; Letter from Secretary of War relative to promotion of Captain J. Scott Payne, 5th U. S. Cavalry; S. 1319, to expend profits of manufacture of articles at the Military prison, at Leavenworth, for the improvement of facilities for manufacture there; S. 1205, to enable the Secretary of War to acquire for the U. S., the title to the site of Fort Stockton, Texas; H. R. 6426, by Mr. Coffroth, for the relief of Henry H. Kuhn; H. R. 6428, by Mr. Taylor, for the relief of William Vaughn; H. R. 6432, by Mr. Taylor, for the relief of William H. Nave; H. R. 6433, by Mr. Taylor, for the relief of William M. Harvey; H. R. 6439, by Mr. Dibrell, for the relief of Alexander Ballington.

To the Committee on Indian Affairs.—S. 1075, to authorize Asst. Surgeon Daniel M. Appel, U. S. Army, to receive pay for discharging the duties of physician to the Mescalero Apache Indian agency.

The following have been referred to the Committee of the Whole: S. 286, giving Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. N., \$1,284.10, amount embezzled by his clerk. S. 2, authorizing the reinstatement of Mark Walker, with the grade and rank of 1st Lieutenant, held by him May 13, 1878, and his subsequent retirement if recommended by the retiring board.

ENGINEERS WITH LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I see from the list of "officers on detached duty," published in your issue of June 5th, that all the Engineer officers on duty connected with Light-house service, and the officer of Engineers who is one of the commissioners of this city government, are treated as being on "detached duty." From what are they detached, pray? Do they belong, under the law, to any régiments? Are they not on engineering duty, specially authorized by acts of Congress? Is not the building and repairing of Light-houses, seawalls, and other engineering works of protection of Government works, as professional as building and repairing forts and earthworks, surveying, or instructing at the Army Torpedo School? This list of "officers on detached duty," furnished at the Adjutant-General's office, will be misleading to Senators and members of Congress, and others.

The law of 1852, creating the Light-house Board, requires specifically that two of the members of that board shall be Engineer officers of the Army, and that there shall also be an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army as Engineer secretary, and that all works of construction and repair shall be done by officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The law establishing the present government of the District of Columbia provides that one of the commissioners shall be an officer of Engineers of the Army.

It is a well known fact also, that the Army members of the L. H. Board, except the Engineer secretary to the board, have almost invariably had, and have, other Army duties to perform in addition to those devolved upon them by the L. H. Board. Yours, etc.,

WASHINGTON CITY, June 7, 1880.

NAVALIS.

RETIRED LIST NOT FOR DRUNKARDS.

The Senate, on the 7th of June, passed the bill (S. 616) to promote the efficiency of the Navy, amended so as to read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever, on an inquiry had pursuant to law concerning the fitness of an officer of the Navy for promotion, it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his misconduct or want of capacity not caused by or in consequence of the performance of his duty, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and he shall be discharged from the service; and in that case he may, by order of the President, be allowed and paid the pay of his grade for not longer than two years next after such discharge. *Provided, however,* That no officer shall be discharged for any misconduct committed before his last promotion; nor without notice and opportunity to present witnesses and to be heard by counsel.

In the debate on the bill, Senator Anthony spoke with great force upon the subject of making the retired list an asylum for inebriates, and his remarks have an equal application to both Army and Navy. He said:

The reformation which this bill proposes has long been demanded by the best interests of the Navy. The wandering life, the hardships and exposure of the naval service, its long intervals of enforced leisure, its social temptations, expose those engaged in it, more than ordinarily, to the danger of intemperance; and Congress, when it abolished the spirit ration, wisely excluded the forbidden article from the ward-room as well as from the fore-castle; and as a general rule the

officers are almost as remarkable for their temperance as they are for their scientific acquirements, their skill and daring. But there are exceptions here, as in all the other pursuits of life; and in no other condition is the exception more full of danger. A drunken man, in any position, is a nuisance and a danger. In the naval service he is a terrible danger. He is a menace to the safety of American ships; the lives of the crew, the honor of the American flag; and he is, American seamen, regarded from a skillful, careful, accomplished officer, obedient to his superiors, considerate of his inferiors, with a high sense of duty, the very thing which he acts, to a brute, insensible to every duty and regardless of every obligation. He has committed one of the highest offences of which a man can be guilty; one that involves the possibility of any and every other offence.

The many gallant and otherwise valuable officers who have been rendered useless, and worse than useless, by habits of intoxication, and who have been dismissed or retired therefor, but whose amiable and professional qualities have wrought upon their friends, and, through them, upon Congress, for restoration to active service, and the frequent disastrous results of such mistaken clemency, demand a more rigid administration of the law against such offences; and this whether drunkenness be regarded as a crime or a disease. It is, according to either theory, equally dangerous to the Navy. If a crew is managed in such manner as to become insubordinate, and to lose respect for its officers; if a vessel be lost and lives sacrificed; if a ship is made a disgrace to the flag that she bears, it is a poor consolation to be told that the intemperate officer, through whom such calamity was allowed, was not responsible for his conduct; that he was afflicted with a disease which overmastered his power of resistance, and that he really could not help it. It may be an excuse for him *in foro conscientiarum*; but it is not an excuse for those who retained him in a position where he was exposed to such temptation, and capable of so great mischief.

We have had many instances of the evil done by Congress, in overruling upon *ex parte* testimony the decisions of the Departments and of the civil courts. It is much greater in overruling the decisions of courts-martial, which are constituted of officers above the rank of the accused, of high moral and professional character, and almost always mercifully inclined toward a brother officer, whom they are slow to punish unless required by a sense of duty to the country and to the service. On an appeal from the judgments of these courts to Congress the service is not represented. The officer retired or dismissed adduces the testimony of his friends, and there is no one to refute it. Almost any case may be made out when only one side is heard; and it is the exercise of a dangerous power for Congress to reverse, upon such a hearing, the decision of a court which has examined both sides patiently, thoroughly, intelligently, and honestly.

I myself, conscientiously, and with the best intention, and in ignorance of what experience has since taught me, have been instrumental in great mischief, by voting for the restoration of officers dismissed for intoxication. When I first came into the Senate a proposition was made for the restoration of a gallant officer who had inherited a name honored in our naval annals. He had been tried before a court-martial and found guilty of habits of intoxication which unfitted him for the service. The evidence, all on one side, of course, was for the most positive and indisputable character, to his complete reformation. His name, the services of his father and his own, his poverty, his sincere repentance, all plead for him. It was proved that he had never been under the influence of strong drink, except on the one occasion for which he was convicted; and a medical book was quoted in the Senate to prove that a man sometimes had the *delirium tremens* from too rigid an abstinence! All the women in Washington were in his favor and the Naval Committee and the Senate were besieged by their supplications. I, being a new Senator, was particularly exposed to them. But it needed not these to incline me to the side of mercy to the officer, ignorant of the wrong that my vote was doing to the service.

After the vote of restoration had passed, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, who had taken a great interest in the case of the officer, whom he had never seen, as I had not, called to communicate the intelligence to him and to congratulate him on the event. He found him at home so drunk that he did not fully comprehend the purpose of the visit. He was never employed, the Department did not imitate the mistake of Congress, and he died miserably, soon after, having performed no other duty than to draw his pay. I have heard Mr. Grimes, whose knowledge of the Navy and of naval affairs exceeded that of any man with whom I ever served, say that he had watched the course of officers who had been dismissed or retired for drunkenness, and afterwards restored; that several of them had lost ships and that most of them had done discredit to the service.

But why should an officer incapacitated for duty, by his own vice, be placed on the retired list and supported by the Government that educated him, and that he has rendered himself unfit to serve? The retired list is intended as an honorable retreat for officers who have served faithfully, and, by reason of years, are incapacitated to render that prompt and active duty which the Navy demands. It is not an asylum for inebriates. Many men who are placed upon it are yet in the vigor of life, and might be profitably retained on active duty. But the line must be drawn somewhere, and it is fixed at the age of sixty-two, or after the officer's name has been borne on the Naval Register forty-five years. This list should not be encumbered and dishonored by officers who have not manifested the strength of mind necessary to the restraint of their appetites. Complaint is made, not justly I think, that the Navy is top-heavy, that the proportion of officers is too great for the number of men, and that a gradual reduction should be made, by omitting new appointments and suspending promotion, till the number is brought down to the requirements of the actual service. I do not agree with this complaint, and propose, at a proper time, to make some answer to it. I hold that the number of officers on the active list is not too great, and that the Navy afloat should rather be brought up to the number of officers than the number of officers reduced to the actual Navy on duty. But this objection obtains force, when the retired list is loaded with men not incapable, but unworthy of a place on the active list.

THE ACADEMIES.

The annual examinations and festivities have been continued and concluded during the past week, at Annapolis and West Point, in the familiar manner so often described in our columns. At West Point the graduating sermon was preached last Sunday by the Rev. Wm. Adams, of New York. The first hop of the season was given the night before at the hotel, and on Monday and succeeding nights these pleasures were resumed. There were regular dress parades, largely attended, and exercises in light battery drill, siege battery drill, sea coast battery drill, mortar battery, school of the soldier mounted, school of the company, pontoon drill, military signalling and telegraphing, practice with ballistic machines, and use of the sword and bayonet. In the siege battery drill, according to one account, "the target was

erected over a thousand yards away under the shoulder of old Cro' Nest Mountain, and the shots fired at it told with wonderful accuracy, several piercing the bull's-eye and hardly one escaping the margin of the target." The same account, speaking of the examinations, condenses some not unfamiliar statistics as follows:

Between 1866 and 1876, 1,560 young men were appointed to the *Naval Academy*, and of these 697 failed to enter, 378 left the Academy before completing the course and only 485 graduated. The order of merit is arranged as follows: The maximum for mathematics is fixed at 300; French, at 100; Spanish, at 75; natural and experimental philosophy, 300; chemistry, 150; tactics, 100; civil and military engineering, 300; law, 150; ordnance and gunnery, 100; mineralogy and geology, 75; and discipline, 200. The head of the graduating class last year accomplished the maximum order of merit in all but three of these studies, his whole record on general merit being 1,935 out of a possible 1,950. The lowest in the same graduating class was credited with only 810.

On the evening of the 10th the annual hop took place, and was brilliantly successful. The dining hall was beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations, and with evergreens, and in evergreen ends were expressed the words "Welcome" and "Farewell." The toilets were tasteful and beautiful, the music inspiring, and the company large and distinguished. The managers of the ball on the part of the second class cadets consisted of the following: C. E. St. J. Greble, James H. Waters, Guy E. Carleton, Henry C. Hodges, Jr.; Samuel E. Allen, Edward O. Brown, John Biddle, Lyman Hall, Albert S. McNutt.

On Friday, the 11th, the annual address to the cadets was delivered by Gen. Nelson A. Miles—an admirable selection for this purpose—and the diplomas were given out by the General of the Army.

The following are the names of the first class in the order of their general merit.

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| 1 Carter, Oberlin M., at large. | 26 Scott, W. S., Tex. |
| 2 Goethals, Geo. W., N. Y. | 27 Dickinson, Walter M., Mass. |
| 3 Stuart, S. E., Mass. | 28 Converse, Geo. L., Jr., O. |
| 4 Rafferty, Wm. C., Ill. | 29 Holton, Fred. D., Vt. |
| 5 Chamberlin, John L., N. Y. | 30 Tate, Daniel L., Ky. |
| 6 Burt, Chas. S., Mich. | 31 Travis, Pierce M. B., Mo. |
| 7 Schroeder, Henry A. | 32 Moran, George H., Minn. |
| 8 Bailey, Chas. T., N. Y. | 33 Scott, A. B., at large. |
| 9 Peck, Mark H., N. Y. | 34 Bonet, J. Walker, at large. |
| 10 Callin, Ed. H., N. H. | 35 Weaver, Benj. S., N. Y. |
| 11 Strong, F. S., Mich. | 36 Rogers, Jas. S., Col. |
| 12 Lovelidge, Wilbur, N. Y. | 37 Moon, Henry B., Jr., Mo. |
| 13 Rumbough, David T., Va. | 38 Roberts, Harris L., at large. |
| 14 Harmon, Willard F., Penn. | 39 Chapman, James R., Ill. |
| 15 Hunter, C. H., at large. | 40 Blake, John Y. F., Ark. |
| 16 Van Deusen, Geo. W., Mass. | 41 Wilcox, James H. G., Ky. |
| 17 Huber, Edgar, Ga. | 42 Darr, Francis T. A., at large. |
| 18 Alechire, Jas. B. | 43 Bell, George, at large. |
| 19 Dunning, Samuel W., N. Y. | 44 Vogdes, Charles B., at large. |
| 20 Alvis, Edward S., W. Va. | 45 Sande, George H., at large. |
| 21 Cowles, Warren H., D. T. | 46 Sharpe, Henry G., at large. |
| 22 Erwin, J. B., Ga. | 47 Goode, George W., at large. |
| 23 Hewitt, Chas. F., N. J. | 48 Torrey, Zerah W., Mass. |
| 24 Smith, Hugh, N. Y. | 49 Stewart, Charles, N. Y. |
| 25 Chandler, Elias, Ill. | 50 Burnett, George R., Penn. |

Jos. B. Batchelor, Jr., N. C., Percy E. Trippie, Geo., and Jas. W. Watson, Miss., were found deficient in conduct.

On Monday, the seventh annual examination at the Naval Academy took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors. The usual sham battle took place on Strawberry Hill, which was stormed by the cadets. All the movements were well executed, from the attack from the launches to the storming and capture of the fort.

On the night of the 8th, Admiral Balch entertained the graduating class. On the morning of the 9th the cadets, under Lieut. L. C. Logan, were exercised in a flotilla drill on the Severn, both under sail and under oars. In passing the *Santee*, off which, in launches, was the Board of Visitors, the flotilla lowered sail in salute of the Admiral's flag. The drill lasted about an hour and a half, and the manoeuvres were excellently performed. The boat races came off in the afternoon, and were witnessed by a large throng of persons. The cutter race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Capt. P. R. Alger, of the 4th Division; time, 5:38. There were four starters. The shell race was won by the University crew, beating the Academy crew 30 seconds. Secretary Thompson arrived at the Naval Academy in the evening, and was received with a salute by the *Santee* and other naval honors.

On June 10th the graduating ceremonies took place in presence of a large throng of visitors. Secretary Thompson, the Board of Visitors, and Admiral Balch went to the chapel, and before entering were saluted by the battalion of Cadets drawn up in open order at the door. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale. Before delivering the diplomas to the graduates, Secretary Thompson made brief but appropriate remarks.

The following is the list of graduates in the order of merit:

CADET MIDSHIPMEN.

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| 1 Philip R. Alger, at large. | 31 F. W. Bowden, Texas. |
| 2 Herman G. Dreesel, O. | 32 A. N. Mayer, Iowa. |
| 3 Luman S. Norton, Vt. | 33 W. B. Sims, at large. |
| 4 Harry Phelps, N. J. | 34 W. W. Buchanan, Ohio. |
| 5 J. B. Bernadon, at large. | 35 E. F. Leiper, Penn. |
| 6 W. W. Hourigan, N. Y. | 36 R. H. Brainerd, Illinois. |
| 7 A. A. Ackerman, N. J. | 37 William E. Safford, O. |
| 8 William H. Wolfersberger, Ill. | 38 Manning K. Eyre, at large. |
| 9 Homer C. Poundstone, West Va. | 39 Miles C. Gorgas, at large. |
| 10 Porter D. Haskell, Mich. | 40 Richard H. Scott, Minn. |
| 11 Albert P. Niblack, Ind. | 41 Francis R. Wall, Miss. |
| 12 Ernest Wilkinson, La. | 42 Henry M. Finley, Ohio. |
| 13 Arthur R. House, Miss. | 43 H. L. Filiberto, S. C. |
| 14 Wm. Truxtun, at large. | 44 Thomas Worthington, Ala. |
| 15 Stokely Morgan, Ark. | 45 W. J. Maxwell, at large. |
| 16 George E. West, N. Y. | 46 Fitz. A. Huntton, Tex. |
| 17 J. S. Watters, at large. | 47 Franklin Swift, Mass. |
| 18 W. H. Emerson, at large. | 48 Charles H. Hill, Wis. |
| 19 T. A. Parke, W. Va. | 49 Geo. R. French, at large. |
| 20 Louis Duncan, Tenn. | 50 H. B. Ashmore, at large. |
| 21 W. C. P. Muir, Ky. | 51 James Gray, Ill. |
| 22 Charles Canabian, Va. | 52 Theo. G. Dewey, S. C. |
| 23 F. J. Haeseler, Penn. | 53 Ambrose Cramer, Md. |
| 24 S. S. Van Duser, N. Y. | 54 John F. Luby, N. Y. |
| 25 J. H. Rohrbacher, Penn. | 55 W. G. Richardson, Mass. |
| 26 Joseph Beale, Penn. | 56 Lewis J. Clark, Ala. |
| 27 E. Simpson, Jr., R. I. | 57 Edwin W. Nash, Ohio. |
| 28 James C. Drake, Ark. | 58 James S. Brown, Tenn. |
| 29 J. M. Dickson, Texas. | 59 O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y. |
| 30 G. L. Dillman, Iowa. | 60 Ed. Brinley, at large. |
| | 61 Hugh Rodman, Ky. |

CADET ENGINEERS.

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| 1 Albert W. Stahl, N. Y. | 19 Wm. H. Alderice, Penn. |
| 2 W. F. Durand, Conn. | 11 A. O. Young, New York. |
| 3 W. F. C. Hanson, Ohio. | 12 Albert E. Smith, Wis. |
| 4 Leo. D. Minor, Ohio. | 13 C. A. King, Maryland. |
| 5 W. S. Sample, Penn. | 14 T. W. Kinkaid, Ohio. |
| 6 A. T. Woods, Va. | 15 Wm. D. Weaver, Ky. |
| 7 J. L. Wood, Virginia. | 16 J. L. Worthington, Md. |
| 8 E. Manning, New York. | 17 W. S. Smith, Virginia. |
| 9 Harry Hall, Penn. | |

THE STATE TROOPS.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The annual inspections and musters of the troops of the 1st and 2d New York Divisions were concluded on Monday, June 7, with that of the 23d regiment. In the 1st Division complaint was most freely made that these annual ceremonies lost their tone and effectiveness by their curtailment, owing to the want of a proper drill ground, while in Brooklyn the Decoration Day parade was used as a reason for the troops to refrain from visiting Prospect Park. The 23d, however, is in condition to prove its effectiveness on any ground, the larger the better, and therefore the Park was selected as the place for annual muster. In addition to the ceremonies it was decided to make a field day of the occasion, so the regiment was assembled at its armory at 8 o'clock A. M., and by horse cars reached the Park and were ready for battalion drill by 10 A. M. The regiment was under the command of Col. Partridge, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Ogden and Major Frothingham, and for nearly two hours the several movements of the school of the battalion were explained and executed. The movements were commenced with the manual of arms, executed in splendid shape, after which the loadings and firings were performed to the satisfaction of both officers and men. The fire by battalion was delivered as though by one man; by wing it was steady and without fault, while in the volleys by company it was almost impossible to award the palm to any individual sub-division, so well were all executed. The ployments and deployments, division and company, were all neatly, and, as a rule, correctly executed, while officers and men were ready and willing to promptly execute the orders of the commandant. It was a drill for instruction, and having plenty of room for the several manoeuvres, officers and men were greatly benefited. The full advantages of change of front were fully demonstrated, while the "on right and left into line," the front forward and to the rear, the formations of double column and the double column of fours, with the several deployments, were most aptly recognized by the command. It is safe to say that the two hours' drill in the Park was equal to a dozen wing or battalion drills in the armory, and although the day was extremely warm, not a man complained of the exertion. All were satisfied, and the object of Col. Partridge was attained. At noon the men were dismissed for dinner. At half-past one the assembly was sounded, and without delay or confusion the several companies donned their knapsacks, canteens, and haversacks. In the meanwhile the space allotted to the special guests had rapidly filled up, while on the exterior line were massed stylish equipages and equestrians. Shortly after 2 P. M. the battalion was handsomely formed by Adjutant Burd, nine commands, twenty-eight files front, and turned over in splendid shape to the Colonel. The escort of the color was next handsomely executed, after which the battalion was formed for review, General Rodenbough, Assistant Inspector General of the State, being the reviewing officer. Every detail of this ceremony was most correctly performed, the steadiness of the men during the inspection of the line being of the very best description. The passage was one of the cleanest we have ever seen. The work of the morning had steadied the men; they were tired, and as a consequence marched shoulder to shoulder and never lost the touch of elbow. The step was correct; alignments, distances, and salutes being almost perfection. At the close of the review the companies were wheeled into column for inspection. The details of this ceremony were on a par with the previous work of the day, and the inspecting officer was given a chance to see how well a National Guard regiment could execute the showy work of a soldier's duty. It was most satisfactory in every particular, uniforms, arms, and equipments being in the best possible condition, and we felt as the General passed through the lines of the band, that it was indeed a shame that the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, and 71st of the 1st Division, and the 13th and 47th of the 2d Division, did not have just such a chance to exhibit the discipline and proficiency of the cream of the National Guard of the State. However, the 23d filled the bill, and handsome as was the work of the day, any and all of the commands above mentioned would have gone through the ordeal with credit to themselves and their commanders. Review, inspection, and muster in a crowded thoroughfare is very apt to weaken the interest of both officers and men. The muster was next made, and in this the regiment leaves all competitors in the shade, parading present 89.49 per cent. of its effective strength. The result of the muster is as follows:

Company.	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate.	Last muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		
Field, Staff, and N. C.						
Staff.....	10	11	21	.....	21	21
Company A.....	3	88	91	.....	12	103
Company B.....	3	64	67	.....	67	56
Company C.....	3	63	66	.....	9	75
Company D.....	3	65	68	.....	8	76
Company E.....	3	70	73	.....	7	80
Company F.....	3	81	84	.....	6	80
Company G.....	3	79	81	.....	6	87
Company H.....	3	49	52	.....	4	56
Company K.....	3	83	86	.....	17	108
Band.....	.....	47	47	.....	47	47
Total.....	37	639	736	.....	69	805

Last year the regiment mustered present 668, absent 37; aggregate, 705; thus showing a gain of 68 in the present, and 100 in the aggregate. Of this, Co. A, Capt. Hart, carries off the honors with 91 present, while Co. K, Capt. Waters, receives the medal for the greatest number of absentees. Co. B, Capt. Barrington, has the honor of having the best percentage present, 100. At the close of the muster the command held a short drill in skirmish movements to the delight of the assembled spectators, who were extremely gratified with the ceremonies of the afternoon.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION (BROOKLYN).—This command is nominally composed of six companies, though two of the organization, C and K, even when consolidated, can not present a front of ten files. Company A, however, is a first class organization, full numbers, good discipline, and fair drill; so on all occasions of regimental parade it is formed into two companies. The company has the right of the battalion, and when it is divided into two, Capt. Alsgood expects to parade as platoons. This, however, interferes with the position of other captains, and lately there has been complaint. The battalion paraded for annual muster and inspection on June 1, and as the division paraded on the day before, the attendance was decidedly slim. As usual, Co. A was formed into platoons, being designated first and second in line. This proceeding was strongly opposed by Capt. Lynch, Co. D, he insisting on his rank and place in line under

the tactics. A war of words followed the protest, culminating in the placing in arrest of Capt. Lynch. Co. D had 33 men present, and for a time it was fully believed that the men would refuse to parade, but the lieutenant-colonel commanding, deeming discretion the better part of valor, released the captain and granted him his proper place in line. The second blunder of the day was the selection of the parade ground. It was in the very heart of the city, a street extensively used for traffic, and as noisy as it was possible to make it. On arrival the battalion was formed for review, General Rodenbough, Assistant Inspecting General, being the reviewing officer. The ceremony was only in line, but even then was most defective. The men were unsteady, moving and talking in the ranks, while several of the officers, in endeavoring to keep their men steady, set a bad example by moving and talking themselves. The companies were next wheeled into column for inspection, the battalion showing to very poor advantage in the performance of the details. Fortunately for them, ere the work was completed, a heavy storm came up, and the command returned to its armory for muster. The battalion paraded in fatigue uniform, Army blouse, and during the march back the men were most thoroughly soaked with the rain, yet not a man grumbled and all remained for the muster. The strength present was reduced 31 since last year, while the aggregate has fallen off 17. Capt. Alsgood's company A, of course, heads the list, although the Decoration Day parade told on its strength, while Co. C, with but 22 officers and men on roll, had but 10 present, and K, with 29, had one more present than absent. Co. E deserves special credit for having but 2 men absent. This battalion should be reduced to two companies; Companies B, C, E, and I, 14th regiment, consolidated as two, and the companies of the 15th Battalion given a place in the 14th regiment. Both organizations would be benefited by the change. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff, and N. C.	4	8	12	1	1	2	13	17
Company A.	3	65	68	1	8	9	76	85
Company B.	2	8	10	1	12	13	23	37
Company C.	2	31	33	1	12	13	45	47
Company D.	2	32	34	1	2	3	36	26
Company E.	1	27	28	1	12	13	41	42
Company F.	1	14	15	1	13	14	29	26
Company K.	1	14	14	1	14	15	14	13
Band.								
Total.	15	199	214	8	59	67	276	293

Last year the battalion mustered present 245, absent 48; aggregate, 293.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—As in the case of the 47th regiment, the extreme heat of the weather caused a change to be made in the location for the inspection and muster of this regiment, May 23, and the shady block, Clinton avenue, between Myrtle and Willoughby, was substituted for the open plaza on Fort Green. An hour's grace was also extended to the command, and at 2.30 p. m. the companies filed out of the armory and marched to the parade ground. The regiment paraded in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, with haversacks and canteens, and appeared to most excellent advantage when drawn up in line. Lieut.-Col. Schurig was in command, and on the arrival of the inspecting officer, General Oliver, the battalion was at once formed for review. This ceremony was only in line, space not permitting of the passage. The "present" was good, and during the inspection of the line the men were remarkably steady. Ere the General had passed around the battalion, the regiment was treated to a right smart thunder shower, the rain not causing a moment's unsteadiness in the men. Column was next formed for inspection, General Oliver making a most minute and careful inspection of each and every man. He passed rapidly from rank to rank, but as in the case of the commands previously inspected by him, not a point of delinquency was overlooked; a button off, or plate incorrectly worn, attracted his attention, and the commandant and man were warned of the defect. As a rule, the general condition of arms, equipments, and uniforms was found very fair, while the manual of inspection and detail of the officers, although not without fault, was a most excellent sample of the instruction of the regiment. At the close of the inspection the muster was at once commenced, the result showing a net gain in present of 23, and this with a loss of 12 drummers, who declined to parade without pay. The drum corps of the 14th, like other organizations, are under contract at so many dollars per day, and as they paraded on the Monday evening previous to inspection—anniversary of the regiment—receiving pay, it was expected that they would make the inspection gratis. This they refused to do, and as the regiment declined to pay them, twelve refused to parade. As they are regularly enlisted in the regiment, and were properly warned for duty, the regimental Court-martial will no doubt determine on the rights and wrongs of the question. Of the companies, G carries off the honors of largest attendance, having 56 present, while B made the poorest showing, with but 25 present. On the absentee list Co. G also carries off the palm with a list of 24 out of 80 on roll. Co. E had the best percentage present, 29 out of 35 on roll. On the completion of the muster, the rain having ceased, the regiment made a parade through some of the principal streets ere returning to its armory. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff, and N. C.	8	10	18	2	2	4	20	18
Company A.	1	34	35	1	12	13	47	41
Company B.	2	23	25	1	18	19	43	32
Company C.	2	28	30	1	15	16	45	29
Company D.	2	45	47	1	18	19	65	57
Company E.	1	32	33	1	6	7	39	45
Company F.	2	39	41	1	15	16	56	59
Company G.	3	53	56	2	24	26	80	62
Company H.	3	28	31	1	21	22	52	52
Company I.	2	27	29	1	12	13	41	44
Company K.	2	34	36	1	18	19	54	39
Band.		24	24				24	24
Total.	28	373	401	12	150	162	562	502

Last year the regiment paraded present for muster 379, absent 123; aggregate, 502.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, SECOND NEW YORK DIVISION.—Troops D and G were inspected and mustered at Prospect Park parade ground at 2.30 p. m., on June 3, by General Rodenbough. Both commands were in fair shape, G having a slight advantage in their mounts. The ceremonies were commenced with a review in which officers and men acquitted themselves most satisfactorily, while the inspection of uniforms, sabres, and horse furniture showed both commands to be careful in the protection of State property. Majors Sinclair and Kobbe, 3d U. S. Artillery, were present with three non-commissioned officers mounted and equipped for field service, and while one troop was being inspected the Regular Army sergeants were instructing the other in the method of packing saddles, etc. The Army officers and men seemed to manifest great interest in the inspection and muster, while the National Guardsmen very gladly availed themselves of their knowledge and experience. At the close of the muster both troops were exercised in a number of evolutions mounted, including several charges, all of which were fairly executed, considering the circumstances. In the charges the Army sergeants were placed as guides of the troops. The result of the muster was as follows:

Troop	Off-icers.	N. C. Off-icers.	Musi-cians.	Pri-vates.	Aggre-gate.
Troop D.	4	11	2	65	82
Present.	4	11	2	65	82
Absent.	—	2	—	2	4
Troop G.	2	14	2	18	36
Present.	2	14	2	18	36
Absent.	—	1	—	15	16

On Friday, June 4, Battery C, Major Timmes, paraded at the Park for inspection and muster. General Rodenbough was the inspecting officer, he being again accompanied by the officers and men of the 3d U. S. Artillery. The review was of the very poorest description, while the details of the inspection were as a rule ignored by the command. The guns and equipments, arms and uniforms, were in fair order. The review and inspection were most unsatisfactory. As on the previous day, the Army sergeants instructed the batteries in the packing of saddles, etc. Galling Battery N, Capt. Edwards, presented a fine appearance on coming before the inspector. The review was handsomely executed, while as the horses had all been carefully selected, and the men accustomed to the movements, the passage was rendered with very fine effect, even the Army officers applauding. Major Timmes' command suffered still more by the contrast with Battery N. During the inspection every detail was carefully observed, and although General Rodenbough made a most minute inspection of uniforms, arms, and the Galling gun, he had little indeed to find fault with or criticize. The result of the muster was as follows:

Battery	Off-icers.	N. C. Off-icers.	Musi-cians.	Pri-vates.	Aggre-gate.
Battery C.	4	14	1	50	69
Present.	4	14	1	50	69
Absent.	—	—	—	2	2
Battery N.	2	15	0	31	48
Present.	2	15	0	31	48
Absent.	—	—	1	13	14

DEATH OF GEN. FRED. VILMAR.—Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st N. Y. Division, died at his residence, 24 Bond street, New York city, on Monday, June 7. The General had been suffering for the past two months, and for some time back his death was hourly expected by his command. Gen. Vilmar was a native of Hessel-Cassel, and previous to emigrating to America served as lieutenant of the 1st Artillery, Kurhessen, taking an active part in the rebellion of 1848. He entered the military service of the State of New York as adjutant of the 11th regiment on May 8, 1861, and served with it in that capacity during the campaign of 1862, in the Shenandoah Valley. He was lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence upon the staff of the division commander on December 19, 1868, which position he vacated to assume the colonelcy of the 11th regiment on September 22, 1871, and on March 8, 1875, he was chosen brigadier-general of the 2d Brigade, in the command of which he remained to the time of his death. He was buried with military honors on Thursday, June 10, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th avenue and 21st street. The following organizations, under command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, 1st Brigade, paraded as escort: Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Maj. Karl Klein; Platoon of Battery E, Artillery, Capt. L. T. Baker; 71st regiment of Infantry, Col. Richard Vose, nine companies, twelve files, in full uniform; with the 9th regiment, Col. S. O. Ryder, and 11th regiment, Col. Fred. Unbekant, in double column of fours, as mourners, without arms. The pall-bearers were: Gen. J. M. Varian, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Carl Jussen, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Henry Lux and Joachim Maidhoff, Lieut.-Col. Frank Wrisley and Hermann Sussman. After the services, which were conducted by Chaplain Reed, of the 9th regiment, the escort was formed and marched through 5th avenue to 45th street, to Grand Central Depot, where cars were taken for Woodlawn Cemetery. The main escort was then dismissed and a detachment of thirty-two files of the 71st Infantry, under Capt. Belknap, accompanied the remains to Woodlawn, where the customary three volleys were fired over the grave.

HONORING THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—It is estimated that at least 15,000 strangers from abroad attended the memorial services at Winchester, Va., June 5, and the dedication of a monument in honor of the Marylanders who fell in that region fighting for the Confederate cause. The 5th Maryland regiment attended from Baltimore and were received on their arrival, with other Maryland soldiers, by a battalion of Virginia infantry and two batteries of artillery. Among those from Baltimore were about 150 veterans of the Confederate Maryland line, a large number of members of the Maryland Confederate Society of the Army and Navy, Brig. Gen. Jas. R. Herbert and staff, Adj. Gen. J. Wesley Watkins, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, mayor of the city, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, J. McHenry Howard, Harry Gilmer, and others. An address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Holliday and responded to by Mayor Latrobe. The widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson rode in the procession, in which paraded the 5th Maryland, Col. Burgwyn, with full band and drum corps, Capt. McIntosh's infantry company from Townsboro, Capt. Barnett's from Catonsville, Md., and a battalion of Virginia infantry, Capt. J. B. Burgess commanding, and comprising Winchester company, Lieut. J. H. Nulton; Moorefield company, Capt. H. Barr; Woodstock company, Capt. J. W. Magruder; two batteries of artillery, one from Staunton, Capt. A. H. Fritz, and the other from Martinsburg, Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousche. The whole procession was under the command of Maj.-Gen. I. B. Trimble, of Maryland. Spencer C. Jones, a private in the Maryland line, delivered an address on the services of the Marylanders in behalf of the lost cause. In concluding he said:

Having appealed to the arbitrament of the sword and failed, we accept the results in good faith and plights anew our fealty to an indissoluble Union. There burns no resentment within our breasts. Clinching only to the glorious deeds and chivalric conduct of our comrades who have gone down in the strife, with tender sympathy for the hearts and homes made desolate by the loss of fathers, brothers, and sons, we turn our backs upon the drear realities of the past, with all of its untold horrors, and by faith look forward to a brighter and more glorious future for our country. The monument this day unveiled tells in its inscription tersely, but truly and eloquently, the story of the gallant dead

whom we commemorate. Let us, their surviving comrades, as we leave this sacred place to resume the duties of our diverse careers, as incitement to "the high purpose and the firm resolve," and ever proudly remembering that we are their living representatives, bear with us, inscribed on our hearts, the epitaph of our fallen heroes engraved on their tomb: "Unhumbled, unorganized, unarmed, they came for conscience sake, and died for right."

WISCONSIN.—1st Troop, Cavalry (Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron.) Twice a week this new organization meets for mounted drill, and on Thursday, at 6.30 p. m., thirty-two files, with Captain Hill as instructor, and Lieuts. Blais and Peck for flank platoon commanders, and two sergeants for centre platoons, formed on the common at the head of Farwell avenue. Strict criticism may be premature in the case of this company, but it has now been drilling a month, and certain errors that are of daily occurrence ought to be eliminated. It would be hard to find a better personnel in the west, and the "mount" of the troop is surprisingly good. Some few troopers, notably the 1st sergeant (Clinton), have the seat of old cavalymen, and marked improvement is noted in the horsemanship of the men. The drill was confined to marches in columns of platoons and fours, and formations into line. In column of fours the distance of one yard from head to crop was not accurately observed, many of the rear sets having three and even four yards distance, and making little effort to close up. Platoon distance, on the contrary, was well kept, except in the fourth platoon. There was more or less talking in ranks, at times, during the drill. Captain Hill is not accurate in his commands. As instances, we note, "Fours left, march, forward march, guide centre." After the wheel into line the command should be simply guide right (or left). The preparatory command "Company" was frequently omitted before halt. "Continue the march, fours left," was once given, which was an error. Marching in line, a sergeant in centre of the company, at command guide centre, raised his arm to full length, and so retained it until the guide was changed to flank. There is no authority for anything of the kind in tactics, except in case of a guide on the flank who is being crowded from his line of direction, when he should extend his arm to the front. Changing direction in column of platoons, platoon commanders preface the preparatory command, "right or left turn," with "1st platoon" or "3d platoon," which is wrong. Drill was concluded by a march, in column, through some of the principal streets, when the troop certainly presented a creditable appearance—marked, however, by one trooper in the 3d platoon using his sabre against the horse of the man on his left. The "Light Horse Squadron," as the troop was named by the members in possible ignorance of the fact that "squadrons" are no longer recognized in American tactics, will perform escort duty to Generals Grant and Sheridan during the reunion.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE 100th anniversary of the battle of Elizabethtown was celebrated at Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, June 8. A sham battle was one of the features of the occasion. Many visiting companies were present, and there were abundant evidences of patriotism and remembrance of the heroic deeds of by-gone days.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Nebraska State Militia in orders, tenders to the companies who so promptly responded to the call for assistance on the occasion of the threatened outbreak at the Omaha smelting works, May 21, 1880, the congratulations of the Department and the thanks of the people of Nebraska.

THE annual dinner of the National Lancers, Co. A, Batt. Cavalry, Massachusetts, will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Monday, June 14th, to celebrate the 43d anniversary of the corps.

THE Continental Guards, New Orleans, will visit Boston on June 17 and take part in the celebration of Bunker Hill day.

Two companies 10th U. S. Infantry, Detroit Light Guard, Detroit National Guard, Montgomery Rifles, Light Infantry, in all about 200 men, under command of Major Kellogg, U. S. A., with Lieut. J. Stretch, U. S. A., as adjutant, paraded at Detroit, May 31, in celebration of Decoration Day.

THE 17th Separate Co., N. Y., Flushing, was inspected and mustered at the Institute grounds on June 2 by General Rodenbough. The inspection was most satisfactory, Captain Miller keeping the company in the splendid condition he received it from Capt. Roullier. The result of the muster was 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 musician, 24 privates; total, 36; 1 sergeant, 1 musician and 14 privates, total, 16 absent. Last year there were 42 present and 15 absent.

THE supply bill passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, 1880, contained thirteen items aggregating \$118,548, for the benefit and relief of the National Guard, which Governor Cornell, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative, has vetoed. These items are as follows: Erection of armory at Poughkeepsie, \$40,000; armory at Oswego, \$15,000; armory at Flushing, \$9,000; deficiency armory at Newburgh, \$5,000; adjutant-general, increase of company funds, \$7,400; erection of magazines, \$5,000; altering sights of rifles, \$3,000; the late Twenty-seventh regiment, payment of uniforms, \$3,953; Sixty-fifth regiment, Buffalo, \$4,375; Seventy-fourth regiment, Buffalo, \$8,000; Ninth regiment, N. Y. City, \$7,738; Fifty-fourth regiment, Rochester, \$8,480; 12th Sep. Co. Infantry, Troy, \$1,600.

IN the Artillery drill at Nashville, Tenn., Battery A, Missouri, St. Louis won 1st prize, score 178. Battery C, Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, 2d, 169. The maximum score was 200 points. The judges detailed by Gen. Sherman by request were Lieut.-Col. R. E. Crofton and Capt. F. E. De Courcy, of the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. F. L. Guenther, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery. The prize, \$200, for the best drilled Cavalry company was awarded the Nashville Light Dragoons, they being the only contestants for this prize.

AN officer of the 1st Regiment, Philadelphia, which paraded with the 1st N. Y. Brigade, on last Decoration Day, sends us the following explanatory letter, which we cheerfully publish, not having the slightest wish to detract from the merits of that or any other command: "In your report of the parade in your city on May 31st, in which this regiment participated, it was stated that the drum corps of this command saluted the reviewing officer with their sticks, when passing the stand, thereby causing the occupants to smile at what appeared to be something out of the general order of things. I have interested myself to look into the matter to find out if such did happen, and find your reporter was all at sea. The drum corps of this regiment did not make such salute, but was at that point in accompaniment with a stick-beat with the band, and you will oblige the regiment generally in making a statement to that effect in this week's edition of the JOURNAL. We feel proud of the prominent mention you were kind enough to give us, but naturally regret that the mistake as regards the drum corps found place in your columns, as our corps is an efficient one, and under a particularly able instructor in the person of Drum-Major Wm. T. Baker, who is not excelled by any, in military parlance, connected with his department, and far be it that his corps should commit such a glaring error."

WHY were the regiments of the 2d Division allowed to

block the streets of the city of Brooklyn for the annual inspections and musters? What was the handsome parade ground at Prospect Park purchased for? Perhaps the division or brigade commanders will answer the inquiry.

The Commander-in-Chief, State of New York, has appointed Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molinoux, 11th Brigade; Col. S. V. R. Cruger, 12th regiment, and Judge-Advocate-Gen. Horace Russell, to aid and assist the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and Commissary-General of Ordnance in the revision of the Military Code and Regulations of the State of New York.

The Old Guard (veteran battalion), Major George W. McLean, are contemplating spending the Fourth of July at Newport. They will leave New York on the afternoon of the 3d, and will probably return on the 6th or 7th. A full band and drum corps will accompany them. A number of prominent citizens of New York will be with the veterans on this visit to Newport.

A club has been formed in New York, every member of which shall be six feet two inches in height. General John B. Woodward is president, Colonel Alfred Wagstaff and Mr. Jacob H. Law are vice presidents. These gentlemen can eat the persimmons off a tree without taking their hands from their pockets.

SERGT. ED. MILNER, non. com. staff, 47th New York, was in Washington when he received his order for inspection. He was about making a trip to the South and West, but believing that his regiment had a prior claim on his time he returned and paraded for inspection and muster. He received a furlough at the close of the muster and departed on his business. It is a pity that the militia has not many such soldiers.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

MARKSMAN'S BADGE.—The regular matches N. R. A.—June—were opened at Creedmoor Wednesday, June 2, with the second competition for the Champion Marksman's Badge offered by Gen. Barnes. The conditions of this match allow marksmen, S. N. Y., 1879, to count scores for the decoration made prior to the date on which their regiments were ordered for general practice, and as the general practice commences this month a rush was expected in this match. The targets were opened at 11 A. M., but the weather conditions were against a large attendance. In the early morning the weather was dull and heavy, with every indication of a severe rain storm, so that the 10 A. M. train was comparatively empty, while the range during the morning hours was desolate. By noon the clouds broke, the storm passed away, and on the arrival of the 1:30 train the range presented its usual lively appearance. Squad after squad reported, and when the executive officer announced all ready there were one hundred and ninety-eight entries, representing the prominent regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions. At the commencement of the match the light was of the very best description; while the wind, though a trifle tricky, was easily controlled by careful attention. At 200 yards the shooting was very steady, and although there were no phenomenal scores the general average was superior to any yet made this season. Underwood, of the 7th, was best man, with 23 out of the 25, while Fox of the 23d and Lockwood of the 7th had 24; there was a score with 21; while among the 20 list was found Lieut. Barnes of the 48th Owing to one of that regiment's famous team. These scores were no close that at the second distance it was freely conceded to be anybody's match, and the general expression was "may the best man win." The weather was most favorable, for although the wind was shifty, nearly every man present was prepared to discount its vagaries, and failures were not attributed to puffs or surges. The practice at the mid range was most excellent, bull's-eye after bull's-eye being recorded, and it was not until the very last shots that anyone would venture to announce the winner. The range was finally closed with Hall, 7th regiment, top man with 24; Van Heusen, 12th, Robbins and Hersey, 7th, 23; Lockwood, Wright and Perham 22. On the total count, however, Lockwood, under the rules, held the best score, and he was declared the winner. The following are the leading scores of the match. One hundred and thirty of the scores were 25 and over, eighteen were between 20 and 24, while forty-eight were under 20:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
H. T. Lockwood, 7th regt.	5 5 4 4 4 22	4 5 4 5 4 22	44
W. J. Underwood, " "	5 5 5 4 4 23	5 5 4 4 3 21	44
A. M. Hall, 7th regt.	4 4 4 4 4 19	4 5 5 5 5 24	43
G. L. Fox, 23d regt.	3 4 5 5 5 22	4 3 4 5 5 21	43
A. B. Van Heusen, 12th regt.	4 4 4 4 4 20	4 5 5 5 4 23	43
C. F. Robbins, 7th regt.	4 4 3 3 4 18	4 5 4 5 5 23	41
J. E. Schermerhorn, 7th regt.	4 4 3 4 4 20	4 5 4 5 3 21	41
L. L. Barnes, 48th regt.	4 4 3 5 4 20	4 5 3 5 4 21	41
G. G. Stow, 7th regt.	4 4 4 5 2 21	2 5 4 5 4 20	41
E. Alder, 7th regt.	3 4 4 5 3 20	3 4 4 5 4 20	40
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.	5 4 4 3 3 20	4 3 3 5 5 20	40
C. M. Woodbury, 7th regt.	4 4 4 4 4 21	3 4 4 4 4 19	40
J. L. Price, 7th regt.	4 4 4 5 4 21	2 5 4 4 4 19	40
E. Demmer, 71st regt.	4 4 4 5 4 21	4 4 2 4 5 19	40
J. Le Bontillier, 7th regt.	4 4 4 5 4 21	4 4 4 5 2 19	40
S. H. Hersey, 7th regt.	3 4 4 5 3 16	4 5 4 5 5 23	39
J. O. Wright, 7th regt.	2 4 3 4 4 17	5 4 4 4 5 22	39
A. G. Perham, 7th regt.	3 3 4 3 4 17	5 4 4 4 5 22	39
J. L. Paulding, 12th regt.	3 4 5 5 3 20	5 3 5 4 2 19	39
W. H. Heiser, 7th regt.	3 5 4 4 4 20	5 3 5 4 4 19	39
H. B. Thomson, 7th, 17 31 39; J. R. Grohman, Battery K, 18 20 38; C. Foxwell, 23d, 19 19 38; A. Mills, Jr., 7th, 20 18 38; A. W. Conover, 8th, 18 19 37; W. F. Englis, 7th, 18 19 37; N. D. Ward, 9th, 18 19 37; D. Hall, 7th, regt. 13 19 37.			

FIRST N. Y. BRIGADE.—The National Guard practice for the year 1880 was commenced at Creedmoor on Monday, June 7, with the Marksmen 1st Brigade, competing for the Decoration 1880. The marksmen entitled to practice on this occasion were 253, as follows: 5th regt., 33; 12th regt., 116; 22d regt., 104. Yet but 150 reported, as follows: 5th regt., 19, under Capt. Max Ebler, Capt. J. Diegel, acting I. R. P.; 12th regt., 77, under Capt. Chas. S. Burns, Capt. A. T. Decker, I. R. P.; 22d regt., 51, Major J. H. Horsfall commanding, Capt. J. S. Loomis, I. R. P. Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, 12th regt., commanded the detachment, Adjutant W. H. Murphy was adjutant of the day, and Major John J. Riker, Brigade I. R. P., superintended the firing. The range was reached before 9 A. M., and after detailing a camp guard under Lieut. N. D. Thurston, 22d regt., the detachment was marched to the 200 yards firing point. The reports had been collected on the train, Major Riker had made his target assignments, and without delay the practice was commenced at 200 yards, the 5th and 22d occupying the new ground, while the 12th were sent to the old range. The weather was extremely warm, and though the men were clad in the new blouse a few were overcome with the heat. It was then for the first time noticed that Brigade Surgeon Gilbert, who was specially detailed for the day, had failed to report, and but for the presence of Dr. Miller, a volunteer with the detachment of the 22d regt., two members of the 12th, overcome by the heat, would have been left without medical attendance. This being first practice the shooting was not particularly bright, and many of the old but in 1879 secured the qualifying score. The work of the first range was completed about 11

A. M., and the practice at the 500 yards at once commenced. At noon a rest was had for lunch, the work of the day being recommenced at 1 P. M., and completed in season to allow the command to return to New York at 3 P. M. The result of the day's practice was as follows: 5th regt., 19 practicing, 6 qualified; 12th regt., 71 practicing, 26 qualified; 22d regt., 53 practicing, 30 qualified. The following are the marksmen:

Fifth Regiment—Lieut. H. Domis, 35; Sergt. H. Eggers, Corp. H. Schmidt, 31; M. Meyer, Capt. J. Diegel, Lieut. Hippolyte Glor, 26.

Twelfth Regiment—Capt. W. C. Reddy, 37; Sergt. J. E. Richardson, 33; Denis Rafferty, W. Brown, R. A. Blake, 32; Capt. C. S. Burns, 31; Sergt. Major B. E. Malloy, F. P. Le-maire, 30; Lieut. W. H. Kirby, Corp. H. Droge, Sergt. Jas. Row, 29; Sergt. C. S. Shaw, J. P. Gulliver, C. J. Leach, 28; Henry A. Herman, Lieut. J. Mosher, C. E. Davis, 27; Lieut. J. Goldsmith, Corp. F. Holscher, J. Hogg, J. Schultz, Walter Jones, 26; Corporal C. Comerford, E. Vincent, Corporal R. Smith, 25.

Twenty-second Regiment—Philip D. Schaefer, 39; Major J. H. Horsfall, Lieut. N. D. Thurston, 36; E. L. Dows, 35; Sergt. J. H. Floyd, A. R. Groat, Corp. H. H. Treadwell, 34; W. H. Jones, 33; E. Richards, Lieut. R. O. Glover, 32; Lieut. C. M. De Mott, Corp. N. F. Demarest, 31; Sergt. A. G. Stanton, F. W. Burns, Sergt. J. C. D. Priest, L. S. Hinckley, F. W. Seybel, 30; Sergt. R. P. Kenworthy, C. A. Brown, Corp. B. W. Swope, M. F. Bird, Corp. S. M. Ganon, 29; Corp. W. H. McIntire, T. Camacho, Sergt. D. Fowler, H. D. Mulde-burger, 27; E. C. Patterson, Sergt. M. E. Burnton, 26; Sergt. C. H. Liscomb, Corp. W. Borsteman, 25.

NEW JERSEY MARKSMEN.—The officers and men of the New Jersey National Guard assembled on the range of the N. J. Rifle Association at Brinton, on Saturday, June 5, for the purpose of competing for the champion marksmen's badge of that State. The conditions were, open to members of the Association and National Guard N. J., 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, five rounds at each range. The weather was pleasant, light and atmosphere in the marksmen's favor, but the wind was most annoying, and gave the men all they could do to counteract its effects. It was first practice for the majority of the competitors, and more than one man who could easily put up better than an average of centres, found inners, outers, and even misses at 200 yards. Paulding, Co. B, 12th New York, who, as a member of the association shot in the match, led the score at the first distance with 21 out of the 25. Major Clark second on 20. At the 500 yards the wind played sad havoc with the scores, and bull's-eyes were sandwiched between misses and outers. Paulding was again best man with 21, and on a total of 42 won the badge with 4 points to spare. The following are the qualifying scores:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
Priv. J. L. Paulding.....	4 5 4 4 4 21	4 4 5 3 5 21	42
Major A. J. Clark.....	5 4 3 4 20	3 4 2 5 4 18	38
Capt. J. R. Denman.....	4 0 2 3	9 3 5 5 2 20	29
Col. G. E. P. Howard.....	3 0 3 4 0 10	5 5 4 0 5 19	29
Capt. A. Anderson, 16—9—25.			

CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. TEXAS, June 1, 1880.
The following named enlisted men are announced as the best shots in the Dept. of Texas, as shown by the company target reports received for the month of March, 1880:

Range.	Name.	Co.	Regt.	Per cent. of Score.
500.....	Pvt. Emmet Harden.	B	25th Inf.	60.00
400.....	1st Sgt. John H. Baker	C	8th Cav.	83.33
300.....	Sgt. Jno. D. Sutton.....	E	2d Art'y	73.00
200.....	Pvt. J. East.....	D	8th Cav.	73.00
100.....	1st Sgt. Jas. Thomas.....	H	24th Inf.	81.00
200.....	Pvt. David Small.....	D	22d Inf.	96.00

Following is a record of target firing of Co. G, 4th U. S. Infantry, June 1, 1880:

First Class—300 YARDS—H. F. SCORE, 25.	Per Cent.
Captain Wm. H. Powell.....	3 4 3 4 5—19.....76
Corporal Thomas F. White, absent on guard.	
Corporal Thomas J. Higgins, absent on gd.	
Corporal Christopher T. Reilly.....	0 5 3 4 5—16.....64
Private Jacob W. Bogard.....	4 5 3 5 5—23.....88
Private William Gullie.....	4 5 3 5 5—24.....96
Private William Davis.....	5 3 0 5 4—16.....64
Private James Gull, absent on guard.	
Private Francis A. Hall.....	4 3 3 4 4—18.....72
Private Conrad Holmister.....	3 4 2 4 4—17.....68
Private Bernard Kramer.....	4 3 3 4 4—15.....60
Private Patrick McNamara.....	4 4 4 4 4—20.....80
Private August Napiersteck.....	5 5 4 4 2—21.....84
Private Samuel D. Peters.....	4 4 3 4 4—20.....80
Private James Richter.....	5 4 4 3 4—20.....80
Private Wilson Stouffer.....	0 0 0 0 3—3.....12
Private Jeremiah Toomey.....	3 2 2 3 5—15.....60

Class average.....	69.71
SECOND CLASS—300 YARDS—H. F. SCORE, 25.	
1st Sergeant Conrad Rahr.....	3 2 4 4 3—16.....64
Sergeant Joseph A. Turner.....	4 4 2 3 3—15.....60
Sergeant Rochus Scholzen.....	2 4 5 4 2—17.....68
Trumpeter Francis J. Whelan, absent on gd.	
Private Francis M. Avey.....	5 5 3 4 3—20.....80
Private Mathias Coatsworth, absent on gd.	
Private Edward Crouch, absent on guard.	
Private Charles Fields.....	2 3 0 0 0—7.....28
Private Jacob Koch.....	2 3 0 0 0—5.....20
Private Charles Mayer.....	4 2 3 4 3—18.....72
Private John McDonald.....	3 4 5 4 4—20.....80
Private Edward F. Soule.....	0 2 2 2 4—10.....40
Private Basil S. Spangler.....	3 3 2 0 2—10.....40
Private George W. Stanford.....	5 3 2 3 4—17.....68

Class average.....	56.36
THIRD CLASS—100 YARDS—H. F. SCORE, 25.	
Artificer Frank H. Hemlinway.....	3 3 4 4 4—17.....68
Private William A. Brown.....	3 3 4 2 3—15.....60
Private Henry Payne, absent on guard.	
Private James Payne.....	2 2 3 4 3—14.....56
Private Henry A. Schilling.....	4 3 3 3 4—17.....68

Class average.....63.00
Total average of company.....63.02

Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Wm. H. POWELL,
Captain 4th Infantry, Comd. Co. G.

This is excellent practice for a company of U. S. soldiers. The practice was made with the new rifles—buck horn sight—which have only been used in the company since March last.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 22, 1st N. Y. Division, announces that so much of G. O. No. 7, c. a., as directed the practice of the second brigade marksmen on the 11th inst. is countermanded, and the 21st inst. (being the day also assigned to the 8th and 69th regiments, 3d Brigade) substituted therefor.

THE Michigan Rifle Association for the encouragement of rifle practice among military companies has been perfected. The association will send a team to Creedmoor next fall to compete in the Inter-State and International matches, and B. O. Bush, of the Kalamazoo Light Guard, has proposed raising \$800 to defray the expenses of the team.

In presenting the marksmen's badges, 1879, to the 69th New York, on Friday, May 28, Col. Joseph G. Story, Asst. Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., complimented the

regiment very highly upon its earnestness of work in rifle practice, and said he knew of no regiment who had persevered as had the 69th. Year after year they had entered teams for State and division prizes, and had been disappointed until last year, when they had won their first prize. He congratulated them upon their appearance, soldierly bearing, etc., at their last parade, and that now they were in their new quarters, they should, with the conveniences at their command, make even greater progress than before in every part of the soldier's duty. He could not let opportunity pass without speaking a few potent words to the enlisted men of recruiting duty, support their officers, for without this—even in their new homes—they could not progress. He expected ere long to see the 69th as strong as any regiment in the State. Col. Story's speech was most attentively listened to by the regiment, who seemed to appreciate the solid facts and advice.

THE Dublin University Club has made the American Rifle Team honorary members during their stay. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces his intention of attending the match.

GENERAL BARNES has not yet made known the official decision in the Nevada badge inquiry.

VOLLEY firing will be a feature in the rifle practice of the New York State National Guard this season. Badges and prizes for excellence in this practice would tend to increase the efficiency of the troops, and we recommend each regimental organization to offer a reward to best company in volley firing.

CAPT. R. G. POST has won the regimental badge, 48th New York, for the third time, and is now its owner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. H. P. asks: "What is meant by 'Pencil Sketching,' as used in the regulations for the admission of Cadet Engineers into the U. S. Naval Academy, and how long does the examination generally last?" ANSWER.—Candidates are given an hour in the model room to make free hand pencil drawings from steam boilers, steam valve chests, etc.—drawings of two models being required. The views are prospective views.

N. Y. A. asks: If he can draw his rations separate from his Company, being a married man, but his wife not a laundress; also as to the examination necessary to obtain a commission in the Army. ANSWER.—Rations are sometimes drawn separate under such circumstances, with permission of the company commander, whom you had better consult. Read General Orders 37, 62, and 68, series of 1878, from the War Department, in regard to examination for a commission.

W. A. asks: As to the relative rank of blacksmiths in the Navy, their duties, uniform, etc., and whether H. R. 5093, relating to machinists in the Navy, has become a law? ANSWER.—A blacksmith's post is in the Engineer Department when a vessel is under steam at sea. The uniform at present is that of a fireman, and he belongs under present regulations to the firemen's mess. H. R. 5093 has not yet become a law, but may before the session closes.

S. M. Mac D., FORT SAUNDERS, writes: 1. A company is divided into two platoons—one set of four and a corporal from the second platoon are ordered to the rear as a reserve, and the captain commands "deploy by both flanks" without changing the centre skirmisher, which is the left file of the first platoon? 2. Who holds the left skirmishers? ANSWER.—1. The captain must designate the centre skirmisher. See par. 280, Infantry, and par. 600, Cavalry Tactics, sub-division 5. 2. The captain.

CROSS SAMES, Co. B, 8th Cavalry, writes: When the color guard and markers are inspected, and the adjutant given the order "fix bayonets," is it proper for the markers to place their flags in their belts and leave them there, or to place them in their hands after they have fixed bayonets and so have them inspected? I have seen it done both ways and would like to know which is right. ANSWER.—Properly the marker's flag should be affixed to a staff, and not carried in a musket.

MURRAY, GILBERTON, TEXAS, writes: Please answer the following questions as I am keeping a file for reference and desire the decisions: 1. Secure arms. Should the piece turn toward the right side, or as the hands of a clock from left to right? 2. In forming column of fours from files, or in forming double rank at the command double rank distance, should the pieces be brought to the carry? In fact, should the pieces ever be brought down in halting unless the command halt be given. ANSWER.—1. The piece is turned on a vertical plane along the right side. 2. The pieces are not brought to the carry unless "halt" be given.

OSCAR M., Philadelphia, asks: Should an enlisted man on entering a room in which officers are assembled, he having been ordered there, uncover and salute, or only uncover, officers being uncovered? ANSWER.—From your question we suppose the man is ordered for duty, and would therefore report with side arms, in which case he would salute, but not uncover.

CROSS SAMES, Co. B, 8th Cavalry, writes: Please answer the question. In coming to support arms from the carry, in the second motion is the piece carried opposite the left shoulder with both hands, or with the right only, as it is done both ways here? ANSWER.—The left hand releases the piece at the centre of the body; the piece is then placed at the left side with the right hand, the left fore arm being placed horizontally across the body, lock resting on the left fore arm.

MAURICE BARBUCKE, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: If moving forward in column of platoons with the guide right, to form line to the left, and continue the march, does the guide of the leading platoon change to the left flank of that platoon, and at the command forward again return to the right flank, or does only the guide of the second platoon change to the left at the command guide left, previous to wheeling into line to the left? ANSWER.—At the command "forward," the guide of the second platoon is the only one to change.

CORPORAL, New Britain, Conn., writes: Will you have the kindness to answer the following questions, viz.: If a company of infantry be formed in double rank, say thirty-two files front, in what positions are the eight corporals placed? are they placed two corporals on right and left of each platoon, or are they placed one corporal on the right of first and second sets of fours, and one corporal on the left of third and fourth sets of fours of each platoon? ANSWER.—The corporals are in the front rank and on the right and left of platoons. See paragraph 174, U. S. Army Tactics.

VITAL STATISTICS OF ARMY HORSES.—In 1848, according to a paper by Surgeon General Graham Balfour, M. D., F. R. S., read before the London Statistical Society, owing to the heavy losses by glanders sustained by the French army during the preceding two years, a permanent committee, presided over by the physiologist Magendie, was appointed, whose duty it was to be the examination of all questions affecting the health and preservation of the horses of the army. The committee established statistical returns to be furnished annually by the veterinary surgeons of the army, and was authorized by the Minister of War to publish an annual volume giving the results of these returns and any information it might judge deserving relative to the health of the horses. The first of the reports was brought out in 1847, and twenty volumes were published prior to the breaking out of the Franco-German war. The mortality among the horses of the French army during the thirty years 1837-66 averaged fifty-eight per 1,000 of the strength, ranging between 195 per 1,000 in 1841, and twenty-six per 1,000 in 1863; the proportion cast was eighty per 1,000, ranging between 135 per 1,000 in 1849, and forty-seven per 1,000 in 1855. The total loss amounted to nearly 14 per cent. annually. Dividing the thirty years into quinquennial periods, the mortality

shows a marked progressive reduction, attributable to the improvements introduced by the committee, the deaths in the last five years being only 27.5 per 1,000 against 115 per 1,000 in the first five years. This reduction did not extend to casting, which was higher in the first two than in the last two five year periods. Mentzel, in his work on Prussian army horses, shows that during the twenty-five years from 1845 to 1869, the average death-rate among Prussian army horses was twenty-six per 1,000, ranging between thirteen per 1,000

in 1856, 1862, and 1869, and thirty-four per 1,000 in 1859, the latter being exclusive of the year 1866, when the annual proportion was brought up by losses in the field to 181 per 1,000. The information respecting the British cavalry is very meagre. The deaths on the average of eighteen years, from 1861 to 1878, were 21.07 per 1,000 horses, ranging from 16.9 per 1,000 in 1864 to 28.1 per 1,000 in 1871. The number cast averaged 98 per 1,000, ranging between 76 per 1,000 in 1871 and 156 per 1,000 in 1878.

The Army and Navy Gazette of May 15 says: "The Select Committee on Heavy Ordnance, of which Major-General Gordon, R. A., is president, are now engaged in preparing a report of a series of trials concluded at Shoeburyness at the end of last week, which have taken place with a view to testing the range and velocity of the new 6-in. and 8-in. Armstrong guns, designed for siege and garrison purposes. So far as their investigations have already gone, the results have, it is stated, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The 6-in., with a 35



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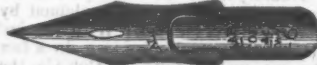
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FITZSIMONS—RUSSELL.—On June 1, 1880, at Nashville, Tenn., by the Rev. Dr. Frierson, Dr. PAUL FITZSIMONS, U. S. N., to Miss S. W. RUSSELL. No cards.

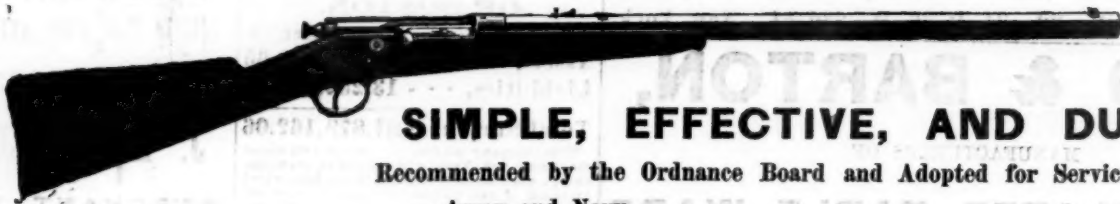


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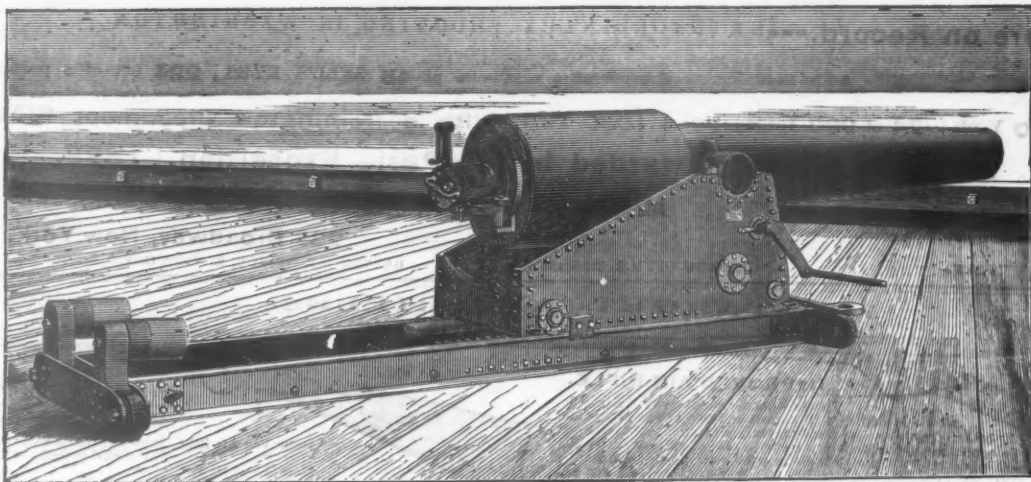
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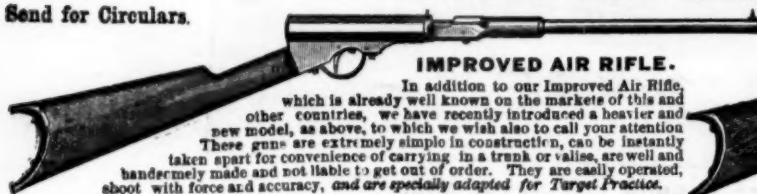
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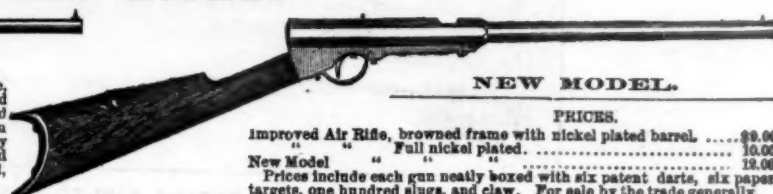
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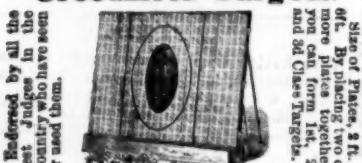
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